Rs. 170 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete.
Strongly recommended by
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. VI. NO. 115 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1918. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING

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BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

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Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
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HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 133 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 361,421.

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Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
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Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
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Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
20, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Lahore, Amritsar, Delhi, Cawnpore, Tuticorin, Cochin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo, Kandy, Newera-Elliya, Aden (Camp), Aden (Steamer Point), Zanzibar, Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Kisuma, Jinja, Kampala, Entebbe, Tanga, East Africa, Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 48,000,000.
Paid up Capital ..... Yen. 42,000,000.
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 23,100,000.
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are oppened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
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INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:
Bombay, Hakata, Hankau, Hiroshima, Honolulu, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Moji, London, New York, Osaka, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Tokyo, Yokohama
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 5,680,000
HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:
LONDON, NEW YORK, AMOY, CANTON, FOOCHOW, HANKOW, KIUKIANG, SWATOW, TAINAN, TAKOW, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SOERABAIA, SEMARANG, BATAVIA, MAKUNG, PINAN, SHINCHIKU, TAICHU, TOKIO, OSAKA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, AKO, GIRAN, KAGI, KARENKO, KEELUNG, TAMSUI
The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.
Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,39,102	14	6
Reserve Funds	11,60,777	8	5

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
K. C. MULICK,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCH—CALCUTTA.
London Agents:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	12,00,00,000/
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	7,00,00,050/
CALLED UP CAPITAL	70,00,005/

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
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Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASE AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and exchange business undertaken.
JAMES MACPHAIL,
Acting General Manager.

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NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,00,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of Insuring your life.
RAE & CO., Managing Agents. P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZUL BHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
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112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.
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Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks. English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.
229 and 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY
Price on application.

SILK CONTROL
OF
THE WESTERN INDIA MARKETS
(1) Compare our prices"
(2) We stock only the best"
(3) We retail at wholesale rates"
SILKS
FOR
SARIES, BLOUSES, SKIRTS
(A Speciality)
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WILL THEY LOOT AGAIN?
Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?
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The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire proof,, is 5 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.
The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 650 and Rs. 500. . . . . sold for Rs. 350 and Rs. 295, respectively.
Come at once and take one of the few left on our large Stock.
MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY.
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON
The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.
To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of
Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,
in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.
207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LIMITED.
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For further information. Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
42, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

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Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 511.

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EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES.

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THE MANAGER.
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay

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Monthly	,, 3-0	,, 3-8
Single Copy	TWO Annas.	

SUNDAY EDITION.

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Single Copy	ONE Anna.	

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THE WESTERN DAIRY CO., opposite Mazagon Castle, Mazagon, Bombay, under purely European Supervision and Control. DAIRY PRODUCE. Pure Milk and Fresh Butter supplied twice daily to local customers. Milk delivered in securely sealed bottles. Pure Ghee in 1lb. tins nett Re. 1/4 per lb. PROVISION DEPT: Cheese Bacon, Hams, Teas, Coffees. etc. Best Brands of Australian, American, English and Indian Preserved Goods stocked. Prices and application. Special facilities and prompt attention given to up-country orders.

NATIONAL PORTABLE TYPEWRITER —Improved Model No. 3, just received. Ball-bearing Carriage, Visible, Two-color Ribbon, Back-spacer, compact, light-running, Large Ribbon spools, front stroke, stencil cutting device, wide universal key-board and equipped with all modern devices. The National weighs only 9 lbs. and is particularly suitable for business, professional or home work. Price including compact Travelling Case, Rs. 180 only. Buy a National to-day and get more for less money. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., 36 (B), Churchgate St. Fort, Bombay. Tele. "Writertype."

THE KRISHNA CUTLERY WORKS.—Manufacturers of cutlery and surgical instruments. Repairing of surgical instruments, razors, knives, etc., undertaken at moderate rates and promptly executed. For particulars apply to the MANAGER, 2, Lamington Road, Bombay. For facility of the customers we have arranged to receive orders at Messrs. R. B. JAWKER & Co., Electro-Plators, Guilders, Oxcidice Copper and Silver, Nickel Plators and Repairers, No. 19, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay. 4310

SINGLE-KEY SETS of Superior 4 Lever socketed unpickable PADLOCKS having only one key and a duplicate to pass all the locks in the particular set. Sets of PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs. 11/8. 2in. size Rs. 13/13, 2½in. size Rs. 18/6 p. set. Sets of 12 PADLOCKS. 1½in. size Rs. 23. 2in. size Rs. 27-10 p. set. R. H. PATUCK & Co., 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 507

ON GOVERNMENT & RAILWAY LIST. —Your requirements in Stationery, Typewriters, Supplies, Accessories, and Office Supplies, viz., Stationery of all kinds, Ribbons for all makes of Machines, Oil Oilers, Erasers, Paper, Carbon Paper (Typewriter, Pen and Pencil) Cliplessa Paper Fasteners, Pneumatic Ink Wells, Obtainable from:—Y. MICHAEL & Co., Mazgaon, G. P. O. Box 75, Bombay. 3979

WANTED you to purchase a t once a WATERPROOF COAT at Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each from our Retail Branch at Kalbadevi Road, Kanta Building, opposite the Edward's Theatre, else the stock will exhauste. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of Second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3313

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Nations Portable, Improved Model, just arrived, complete with compact case, Rs. 180 Factory Rebuilt Remington Visible & Oliver Reliable secondhand Typewriters, any make All Typewriter Accessories, & Repairs.

NICOLLS & COMPANY.
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's Oil externally for nervous debility. Non-irritant. A Phial, Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND, B.M., Shikarpur, Sind.

ELECTRIC REPAIRS—Dynamo, Motor Medical Surgical and other instruments, carried out under strict expert supervision. Apply to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING in Mill Workshop and Residence, carried out on the most up-to-date principle. Large stock of English Accessories. Apply for quotation to STANDARD ELECTRIC CO., Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN suffering from any kind of diseases, however complicated and long-standing the case may be, are requested to write full particulars. Three days' treatment, to be sent free, if cure is felt sure. 'SREE' WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta. 4196

STORM—No storm can last for ever, and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine Showroom.

MISCELLANEOUS

LOANS arranged at moderate interest with strict privacy for Gazetted Officers and Railway Officials by J. BHARRI, West Street, Camp, Poona. 4313

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Students are successfully coached up for L. C. C. and other commercial exams. of London. New students enrolled daily. Apply PRINCIPAL, opp. Whiteaway, Fort. 4312

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A TYPIST, pay Rs. 40 per mensem. Apply sharp to Box No. 268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4326

LINO OPERATORS—WANTED good quick LINOTYPE OPERATORS. Only fully qualified and competent men need apply. Piece-work system. Apply Box 1000A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A young energetic painstaking EUROPEAN or EURASIAN LADY CANVASSER for an Import and Export Firm in Bombay. Apply stating minimum salary and previous experience, to Box No. 256, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4280

WANTED by a Leading Japanese Firm, a CUSTOMS and INVOICE CLERK. Only experienced hands need apply. Men with higher educational qualifications preferred stating salary., etc., to Box No. 265, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4317

WANTED—For a Joint Stock Company an ACCOUNTANT and CORRESPONDENCE CLERK for Bombay. Experienced man need apply with copies of testimonials and lowest salary expected to Box No. 263, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4308

WANTED by a Mofussil Mill, WEAVING MASTER, SPINNING MASTER and an ENGINEER, having thorough experience need apply with particulars and lowest salary expected to Box No. 264, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4309

WANTED—A NURSE of any nationality, Indian (Vegetarian) preferred, to take care of month old baby in a very respectable Hindu family. Those of good birth, having considerable experience and holding certificates with recommendation need apply to Box No. 271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4338A

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY for a Mercantile firm, two fast TYPISTS, starting pay Rupees thirty-five with prospects; knowing shorthand preferred. Apply sharp stating caste, age and past experience to Box No. 261, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4301

WANTED for the Office of the Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri, for the preparation of road projects, an L.C.E. on a consolidated pay of Rs. 150 per mensem on the yearly Temporary Establishment. Apply with testimonials stating past experience to A. B. SPENCER, Executive Engineer, Ratnagiri District, Camp Khed. 4327

WANTED—SANITARY INSPECTORS for Poona City Municipality on Rs. 50 *plus* 10. Those holding Sanitary Surveyor's certificates need apply with copies of certificates to B. S. PHOTOGRAPHER, L.R.C.P. & S., D.Ph., &c., Health Officer, City Municipality, Poona, before the 22nd May, 1918. 4314

WANTED—A CLERK on Rs. 60 per mensem for the period of War only. Only those having good knowledge of English and previous office experience need apply. Typists preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to the ORDNANCE OFFICER-IN-CHARGE, Ordnance Depot, Bombay Arsenal, behind the Town Hall. 4323

WANTED—A qualified ACCOUNTS CLERK. Maximum salary Rs. 200. Thorough knowledge of Civil and Public Works essential. Must be capable of conducting correspondence affecting accounts work. Application should be made before the 20th instant to the DEPUTY CONTROLLER (Timber Supplies) Defence Yard, Mazagon. 4315

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—Competent SHORTHAND TYPIST for office work. Apply with terms to Box No. 226, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4320

WANTED—A SALESMAN with English and Gujerati knowledge. See the MANAGER. BOMBAY WASHING Co., Military Square, Fort, opposite Watson's Hotel. 4316

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a Mofussil Mill Dispensary, a retired pensioner preferred. Apply Box No. 262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4307

HINDU CLERK WANTED for correspondence, typewriting and general accounting. Apply stating salary with testimonial to a Japanese firm, MOGI & Co., Jackeria Masjid. 4324

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POST as PRIVATE SECRETARY or CORRESPONDENCE CLERK (Business correspondence a speciality) in a big firm, preferably in Moffussil, by an experienced high caste Hindu. Please write to Box No. 259, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4293

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by an experienced Graduate, SITUATION as Secretary, Tutor, Companion, Legal Advisor, Law Agent, Estate Broker, or such others. Best references. Local engagements preferred. Apply stating terms to Box No. 239, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4194

WANTED.

WANTED.—DAY ACCOMMODATION for Horse and Trap, or Motor, in the neighbourhood of Churchgate Street. Apply Box No. 245, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4240

WANTED.—LARGE CAPITALISTS to invest in a first class proposition. Profits over 20 per cent. p.a., with absolute safety. Write to Box No. 253, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4269

WANTED—PREMISES for a Bank, in Apollo Street or round about the Bank of Bombay, Ground Floor preferred. Apply N. F. C. C. Ltd., 75, Apollo Street. 4311

WANTED—A small BUNGALOW or PART of a Bungalow on any of the hill stations from beginning or middle of June to end of September or October. State particulars to Box No. 267, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4325

WANTED—A SOLE AGENT for Bombay Presidency to sell Guaranteed Superior Ox Tongues and Beef, methodically cured by a Frenchman. Please write to MANUFACTURER, 2039, West Street, Camp, Poona. 4313A

AN IMPORTANT NOTE—All pupils, who appeared through our School in the Cambridge Senior Local Exam., last December, have been sent up, this March, to the University Matric Exam., without a single exception. Those ambitious of obtaining this double advantage, should see Principal, THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL, without delay, for Prospectus and particulars, 259/261, Hornby Rd., Fort.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COAL ASHES, 30 to 35 carts load. For particulars apply to Box No. 260, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". 4300

FOR SALE—DOBSON and BARLOW, LIMITED.—Thirteen single ROLLER GINS with all accessories complete, in full working order, used two seasons only. Apply to Box No. 202, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4052

FOR SALE.—HUDSON, Stream Line 6 Cylinder, fitted with magneto ignition and detachable wire wheels. Very little used. Price Rs. 9,500. Trial at RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, near N Powell & Co., Sandhurst Road. 4257

FOR SALE.—A WOOL PRESSING FACTORY in Rajputana, in working order. Highly profitable concern. Unique privileges and advantages. All English machinery. Fortnightly offers invited. Write to Box No. 236, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4186

FOR SALE—WATERPROOF OVERCOATS from Rs. 5 to Rs. 7 each at our Retail Branch, opposite the Edward's Theatre, Kanta Buildings, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. Coachmen and Chaffeurs Coats and Caps a speciality. K. C. MARROTT, largest Importer of second-hand clothing, Bombay. 3314

MANGOES! MANGOES!!! SALEM MANGOES!!!—Ready for sale, Prices on application, New customers are requested to order with advance. S. K. I. ABDUL RAHIMAN SAHIB, Nursery Salem Nursery, Salem. Tel. Address: "Nursery Salem." 3915

COMPLETE PRESS FACTORY by Nesmith Wilson of 16ft. box compound engines, and oil engines of 40 and 45 H. P. and Boilers of 28ft. by 7ft. by 150—20ft. by 6ft. by 150 and 100—18ft. by 5ft. by 150 and verticle, portable, and locotype Boilers, cart weighing scale and other lot of machineries. Apply for particulars to ENGINEER & Co., Pydhonie, Bombay No. 3. Telephone No. 3979.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TRIUMPH MOTOR CYCLE with coach built sidecar, hood, screen, accessories. Apply K. A. SOMJEE, Nesbit Road, Mazagon. 4254

FOR SALE.—One complete ARTISAN WELL BORING PLANT by Ingersoll Rand & Co., with Engine, Boiler, &c., to bore up to 1,500 feet. Apply Box No. 235, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4185

FOR SALE—24 by 6 by 140 LANCASHIRE BOILER, 20 and 34 B.H.P. HORNSBY OIL ENGINES, 1½ no. Carter disintegrator, Flour-Mills, etc. Apply PLATT COY., Two Tanks, Bombay. 4279

FOR SALE.—GIN and PRESS. FACTORY, complete with building or without building; also Ring-frame of Dobson Barlow and Howard Bullough. Apply to V. F. HIRJEE & Co., 11, Bank Street Fort, Bombay. 4255

FOR SALE—Four cylinder six seated DE DION CAR, very sparingly used, recently overhauled, price moderate one, genuine buyer need apply sharp to Box No. 270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" 4333

FOR SALE—An ARAB HORSE, age 8 to 9 years, size 14 by 3, brown black colour, good for driving and riding, free from any hair defect. Apply KANJI MALJI, Jeweller, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay. 4332

FOR SALE—Plaining Machine, Shaping Machine, Metal Circle Cutting Machine, 2½ ft. to 12 ft. Lathes, one large size Tenoning Machine, wood worker, Saw Benches, Band Saws. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, Girgaum. 4250

TO BE LET.

TO LET—A suitable OFFICE with electrical fittings on the Esplanade Road, Fort, near Mercantile Bank. Write to LAXMIDAS RANCHHORDAS, 93-107, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay 3. 4218

TO BE LET—FOR THE POONA SEASON—Good Airy BUNGALOWS, well furnished, with out-houses and stables, plentiful water supply, best situation. Ganeshkhind Fergusson College Road. For terms apply THE POONA BANK, LTD., 1130. Rawiwar Peth, Poona City. 4262

TO LET—A Palatial BUNGALOW at Walkeshwar Road, open to the West, containing ten bedrooms, fitted with electric light and fan and complete with the latest sanitary arrangement. It has extensive grounds with an up-to-date garden and fern house and commands sea views. For particulars apply to Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISSANDAS, 121, Esplanade Road. 3870

TO BE LET—PREMISES, situated at Parsee Bazar Street, bearing Nos. 20-22, are to be let either wholly or by each floor. The ground floor is suitable for a bank or a shop as well as office, the top floors for offices. Tenants occupying on a long lease may suggest their required changes, which if possible will be effected, the premises now being under repairs. For particulars, please apply to the Secretary, N. M. Wadia Charities, on the premises. 3518

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, New or good second-hand set of last edition wanted. State price. Apply Box No. 269, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4330

ADVICE TO FIRMS AND COMMERCIAL AGENTS OF INDIA.

FIRMS and COMMISSION AGENTS of India prepared to take in hand the sale of French products, as soon as the circumstances will allow, may apply through the Consul for France at Bombay to the "Office National du Commerce Extérieur", an Official Institution, 3, Rue Feydeau, Paris, which will, free of charge, put them in communication with French manufacturers. A precise description of the articles required is to be given and if possible samples are to be sent. 4068

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the construction of 40 COVERED GOODS WAGONS" are invited to reach the office of the Agent, N. W. Ry., Lahore, not later than 12 o'clock, May 31st, 1918, (at which place, time and date they will be opened) for the construction and delivery during 1918 of the said 40 four-wheeled wagons 5ft.-6in. gauge, body 21ft., long inside and 9ft.-6in. wide inside.

2. Specifications and Drawings can be obtained on payment of Rs. 30 (which will not be refunded) per set from the Carriage and Wagon Superintendent's Office, North Western Railway, Moghalpura (Punjab).

3. Tenders should specify place of delivery.

4. The Agent, N. W. Ry., Lahore, does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reasons whatsoever for non-acceptance.

CARRIAGE & WAGON SUPDT.,
North Western Railway.
Moghalpura (Punjab). 4243

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOOMS FOR SALE.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPG. & WG. MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited at No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for 50 looms for sale at the above mill, of the following sizes which can be seen in working order any day at the mill, at Jacob Circle.

28 looms 27in.
8 looms 24in.
14 looms 32in.

Total 50 looms.

(Sd.) THACKERSEY MOOLJI & Co.,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 14th May, 1918. 4334

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a CONFIRMATORY EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indore Malwa United Mills, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of May, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), when the sub-joined Resolution contained in the Notice already posted to the Shareholders which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 30th day of April, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

By Order of the Board.
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 13th May, 1918. 4321

NOTICE.

SHARE TRANSFER, FOREIGN BILL & NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS are sold by me at my shop House No. 199-203, Kalbadevi Road, opposite Shrimant Dabholker's wadi.

D. V. KOTHARI,
3939 Licensed Stamp Vendor.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client HAJI ABDULLA HAJI ALI MAHOMED has contracted to purchase from HAJI ABU HAJI SUMAR PATEL, the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazendari land or ground now formed into one entire piece containing by admeasurement 125 2/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being at Dhanji Street, without the Fort, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue along with other land under Old No. 44, New No. 252, Old Survey No. 3084 and New Survey No. 1383 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 652, 653 and Street Nos. 3 and 5 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Alibhai Raja and Moosabhai Raja, on or towards the West by Dhanji Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Tyabali Ebrahimji Kachwalla and on or towards the South by a private passage.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1918.

SHARMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL.,
4331 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. VIRJI LALJI has agreed to sell to the Purchaser, who is our client the below mentioned property.

All persons having any claims against the same by way of mortgage, charge, lien, inheritance, trust, gift, lease, sale, easement, or otherwise howsoever or any objection to the sale are required to make known the same in writing to the undersigned at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise all such claims, if any, will be deemed to be waived and the purchase will be completed without regard to any such claims.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land or ground situate, lying and being at DeLisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1122 5/7 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 264, 265, New No. 13786, Old Survey No. 383 and New Survey No. 4/3465 together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 7184 and Street No. 2 all which premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the DeLisle Road Cross Lane and on or towards the South formerly by a water course and now by a passage, on or towards the East by the properties of Dada Makba of Sewbai, widow of Oomaji Dokey and of Suleman Haji respectively and on or towards the West by the property of Mahomedbhai Kaderbhai and Kader Khan Hasanbhai.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1918.

JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS.
4329 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SAYED ABDUL KADER AL' EDROOS and his wife, Bai FATMABAI, of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 48, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or dimand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 368 2/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 367, 2792 and 2863, New Nos. 7639, 9739, 9780 and 9845, Old Survey Nos. 1352, 1351 and New Survey No. 4667 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 7054, Street Nos. 35-46, all which premises are situate at and on the the west side of Doctor Street, at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on the East by the said Doctor Street, on the West by Mutton Street, on the North by the property of Makan Dani and on the South by the property of Esoofally Sarafally and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1918.

VACHHA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4328

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BHOGILAL LALOOBHOY has agreed to sell to our client the whole of the property belonging to him described in the Schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their Office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim of which notice has not been received.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO:—

All those two several pieces or parcels of land or ground one admeasuring forty-four square yards and the other two hundred and seven square yards or thereabouts with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at the Mint Road or Manordas Rupji Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, which said property bears. A Ward Nos. 1985 and 2618 and Street Nos. 144-51-53 and is registered by the Collector of Bombay under Collector's Old Nos. 711 and 730 and New Nos. 5923 and 5943, Old Survey Nos. 1311, 1275 and New Survey Nos. 1/8522 and 2/8522 and is bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the West formerly by the property of Hurgowandas Jivan and now of Jiwandas Kothari, on or towards the East by Mint Road aforesaid, on or towards the North by Manordas Street and on or towards the South formerly partly by the property of Ranchordas Meghji and partly by the property of the said Hurgowandas Jivan and now by the property of the Purchaser and which said premises are now in the possession of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 7th day of May, 1918.

LITTLE & CO.,
4267 Solicitors for the Purchaser.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of HIRJI DEVJI MORARJI, a widower late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, Landed Proprietor ..... Deceased

(1) NATHOO OOMERSEY, a Landed Proprietor, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghat Kooper in the Thana District and (2.) PREMJI OOMERSEY also of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, an Iron Merchant, residing at Wadgadi, outside the Fort on behalf of Khimji Moolji Umersey, the minor son of Ramabai, the pdereceased daughter of the above named deceased ..... Petitioners.

All person claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the ninth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Actg. Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of May, 1918.

Messrs: MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
4318 Petitioners' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of MOOLJEE OOMERSEY, a widower, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant Woollen Mucadam ..... Deceased.

(1) NATHOO OOMERSEY, a Landed Proprietor, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ghat Kooper in the Thana District and (2.) PREMJI OOMERSEY also an Iron Merchant, residing at Wadgadi, outside the Fort, on behalf of Khimji Mooljee Oomersey, the minor son of the abovenamed deceased ..... Petitioners.

All person claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and eighteen and in the Ninth Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 7th day of May, 1918.

Messrs: MIRZA, MIRZA & MANGALDAS,
4318 Petitioners' Attorneys.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M., (S.T.)

The Municipality has granted license to Store Petrol, Petrolium, etc., in the shops of this building.

AUCTION SALE OF A LANDED PROPERTY WITH 15 SHOPS AND A MOTOR GARAGE AT MINT ROAD, FORT, YIELDING VERY HANDSOME RENT.

Under instructions from Mr. Balkrishna C. Kantharia, Vakil for the parties concerned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May 1918, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), the following landed property on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with shops standing thereon situated on the Mint Road within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 138.57 square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the property of Bezonji Motabhai, on the East by the Mint Road and on the South and West by the Mint Road Cross Lane and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes Under "A" Ward No. 1943 (2) Street No. 22A.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with shops standing thereon situated on the Mint Road within the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 149.40 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the north by the property thirdly described, on the east by the Mint Road, on the South by the property of Muncherji Jehangir Tarachand and on the West by the Mint Road Cross Lane.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with the shops standing thereon, situated on the Mint Road, admeasuring 141.22 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property fourthly described on the east by the Mint Road, on the South by the property, secondly described and on the West by the Mint Cross Lane.

FOURTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land together with shops standing thereon situated on the Mint Road, admeasuring 149.40 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by the property fifthly described, on the East by Mint Road on the South by the property thirdly described, on the West by the Mint Road Cross Lane and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes along with properties secondly and thirdly described under "A" Ward No. 1943 (4A) Street No. 22c.c.

FIFTHLY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground situate at Mint Road together with Motor Garages standing thereon, admeasuring 65/9/100 Square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the South by the property fourthly described on the North by the property of Heptoola Esoofally, on the East by the Mint Road Cross Lane and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under "A" Ward No. 1943 (5) Street No. 22 D.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF 18 CASES "CAESAR" CIGARETTES.

Under instructions from the party concerned and on account and risk of Mr. E. D. Sykes, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May 1918, at 3 p.m., S.T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16 Apollo Street opposite the Government Dockyard, Fort, the following cases viz:—

14 Cases, each contg: 24,000 "Caesar" Cigarettes (lying in Bond Warehouse.)

4 Cases, each contg: 50,000 "Caesar" Cigarettes (lying in Bond Warehouse.)

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th May, 1918.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BAGS RAJAPURI TURMERIC.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst. at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Seth Oomedchand Kasiram at their godown at Khoja gully and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Jethalal Tricumdas.

51 bags Rajapuri Turmeric of the contract of Chaitra Sudh By to Punem.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHIMNA BUTCHER STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagees Messrs. Okha Jinan and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Sarafalli Abdul Hoosein and Bai Hayalboo, wife of Sarafalli Abdul Hoosein in their personal capacity as well as in their capacity as executor and executrix of the last Will and Testament of Koolsamboo Binte Sarafally Daoodbhai, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned property, by Public Auction, on the premises, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), pursuant to the power of sale, contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1916, between Sarafalli Abdul Hoosein and Bai Hayalboo, wife of Sarafalli Abdul Hoosein of the one part and Okha Jinan and Co. of the other part.

All that piece of land measuring 116 6/9 square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 1612, 1614, 1614, New Nos. 8736-8739, Old Survey Nos. 1083, 1-2 1083 and New Survey Nos. 4183-4184, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 7187-7188 and Street Nos. 97-99-101-103, all which premises are situated at Chimna Butcher Street, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Sakinabu, widow of Daoodbhai, on or towards the South by the property of Kasam Sumar and Ebrahim Sumar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee, at their office No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers,

Bombay, 15th May, 1918.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 51 BAGS TURMERIC RAJAPURI.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th May, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Premji Dossa at Dhobie Gully by order of Shah Probhowandas Mohanlal and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Shah Damodar Pragji.

51 bags Rajapuri Turmeric about 16½ candies Chaiter Sudi 15 Vaida.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES SASSOON'S WHITE TANJIB (SHIRTINGS).

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May, 1918, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Mahomed Syed Haji Abdul Rahim and Co. and on account and at the risk of the International Stores of Hornby Road, Fort.

Ex. S. S. "Barotse."

2 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs (Shirtings) No. 360, yards 19 to 20.

Ex. S. S. "Mahanada."

2 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs (Shirtings) No. 360, yards 19 to 20.

Ex. S. S. "City of Madras."

4 bales each 300 pieces Sassoon's White Tanjibs (Shirtings) No. 360, yards 19 to 20.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES LADIES' ULSTERS. MEN'S STRAIGHT CUT JACKETS AND MEN'S VESTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of May 1918 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of K. C. Marrot, Esquire, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mohamed Ishaq Abdul Curim of Delhi.

Marked K C First M F—684, 692/93, 696 and 699 5 bales each 100 pieces best Ladies' Ulsters.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Baldeoprasad Ramdiyal, Cloth Merchant, Bombay.

Marked A S Marrott—1043, 1052, 1055/57, 1059/61—8 bales each 100 pieces best Men's straight cut Jackets.

Marked A S Marrott—1115—1 bale 100 pieces very best Men's straight cut jackets.

Marked A S Marrott—1098— 1 bale 300 pieces Men's Vests.

Marked A S Marrott—1099 and 1100—2 bales each 300 pieces Men's very best Vests.

Marked A S Marrott—998, 1005, 1006, 1008, 117/22—10 bales each 100 pieces Ladies' Ulsters.

Marked A S Marrott—1024/30—7 bales each 150 pieces Ladies' Ulsters 3/4.

Marked A S Marrott—1077—1 bale 100 pieces extra best Men's straight cut Jackets.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th May, 1918.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE BUNGLOW SITUATE AT LONAVLA, ON G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, by order of the Owner, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 26th day of May, 1918, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground (the bulk of which is held on perpetual lease and a small portion on a lease of 999 years) situate at Bhangarwadi, Lonavla, in the registration sub-district of Mawal, in the Poona district, together with the big bungalow, outhouses, its back, privies well trees, and shrubs standing thereon containing by admeasurement 4½ acres or thereabouts forming part of Survey No. 44 bearing Municipal Ward A No. 1 and Hakka Nond Entry No. 59 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the North by the property of the late Vinayak Narayan Apte, on or towards the South by a Public Road, on or towards the East by the property of Naraharbhat Pandharpure and on or towards the West by the property of the Vendor, the dividing line between the Vendor's property and the property now to be sold being a line drawn from the Southern Gate to the fencing on the North side at right angles to the fencing of the South side, which premises are and have been in the possession of the Vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

N.B.—Private offers will be considered before the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th May, 1918.

BENNETT & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 grey horse, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PUCCA BUILT FURNISHED BUNGLOW WITH OUTHOUSES, STABLE, COACH HOUSE, ETC., AT MAHABLESHWAR KNOWN AS WESTWOOD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th June next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by public auction at their Rooms, the following very valuable property.

"Westwood" near Government House commanding very charming view pucca built all the floor tiled and decorated with mosaic work standing on 10 acres of land. Has 4 bedrooms and 4 bath rooms and 2 dressing rooms, drawing and dining room and verandah all round.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

N. B.—The bungalow is now open for the inspection of intending purchasers.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 15th May, 1918.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Bhuleshwar Road, opp. Fire Brigade Station.
TELEPHONE No. 3297.

AUCTION SALE OF ONE DANA PEARL (JIVAN), WEIGHING ABOUT 12 CHAVAS AND OTHER MISCELLANEOUS JUWELLERY ARTICLES.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant at 2 o'clock p.m. (S.T.), B. MANEKLAL & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction, at their rooms, situated, at Bhuleshwar road, opposite Fire Station, without the Fort under the instructions from Messrs. D. P. Gajjar & Co., and at the account and risks of their partners concerned.

One dana-pearl (Jivan), weighing about 12 chavas from separate gentlemen and parties concerned.

One lot ready-made ornaments set with diamonds, rubies and emeralds and other precious stones such as rings, earrings necklaces, bracelets, kudas, etc.

One lot pearl-ornaments. Molas, bangles, earings, buttons, collars, etc.

Articles are on view conditions as usual.

B. MANEKLAL & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th May, 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 20 BALES FOOLSCAP PAPER.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 18th May, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Anandrao, Bhawoo & Co., of 25-29, Church Gate Street, the following goods, landed ex. S. S. "Saigon Maru."

20 bales, foolscap paper, Nakar quality No. 61, each containing 30 reams weighing 16½ lbs size, 26½ by 16½.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,

Bombay, 15th May, 1918.

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THE EXCELSIOR

Maurice E. Bandman presents the
BANDMAN OPERA Co.
(In all the Leading London Musical Successes.

TO-NIGHT WEDNESDAY, 15th May
The Sparkling Musical Comedy
'TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT'

THURSDAY, 16th May
The Alhambra Theatre Triumph
"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"
(2nd Edition)

FRIDAY, 17th MAY
The Highly Successful Musical Comedy
"CARMINETTA"

Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30. P. M.
"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE."
FINAL FOUR EPISODES.

THE EMPIRE

To-Night at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE LATE
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
Sir GEORGE ALEXANDER
WITH
Miss HILDA MOORE
And Full London Company.
In a six-reel screen version of
Sir ARTHUR PINERO'S
Celebrated Stage Success
THE
" SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY "
" SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY "
" SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY "
The tragedy of a woman who sought in vain to put herself right with society.
THE
" SECOND Mrs. TANQUERAY "
This is Sir George's first appearance on the screen. He achieves a great success.
London Press "Critic" says: "Sir George's great histrionic powers are fully revealed, and it is remarkable that the absence of the spoken word is hardly noticed. The picture is a Gem, a "tour de force," which defies criticisms because of its perfection in every detail.

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JIMMIE DALE
ALIAS
THE GREY SEAL

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ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMA
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THREE STIRRING EPISODES.
6,000 Feet—Every week.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY AT—7, 8-45 & 10-15.

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AT THE
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEW ALEXANDRA
A GREAT NEW THUNDERING SERIAL
Railroad Raiders
Railroad Raiders
featuring
The World-Renowned Actress
HELEN HOLMES
HELEN HOLMES
The Girl Without Fear.

AMUSEMENTS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED!

The finishing four new Chapters of the mighty serial have kept up the name and fame of that greatest of Screen Epics ever exhibited in any part of the Globe.

THE SEQUEL
TO
"THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY"

has the charm and freshness of its own. All past associations are brought back to mind in new developments, new thrills, new plots and counter-plots.

"Remarkable!"—**that** is again the chorus of verdict at present at the

— WEST END CINEMA —
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TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10.
Mr. E. H. Du CASSE Presents
the greatest film actress alive
CLARA KIMBALL YOUNG
in the picturisation of
Alexander Dumas' immortal classic
" The Lady of the Camellias "
UNDER THE TITLE OF
— "CAMILLE" —
The tale of a woman's revolt against the bonds of convention; of a hopeless fight for freedom of the heart—the great story of the
Queen of Gayest Paris
and her lovers,— the greatest role of
Madame Sarah Bernhardt.
Full of poignant situations and the real elements of human drama, magnificently produced and superbly acted.
By the World Film Corporation—in Five Parts.
Comic. **Pathe Gazette.**

Popular Prices:	Stalls One Rupee.	Box Seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for four Rs. 5.	Dress Circle 8 As. Balcony 4 As.	Gallery 2 As.

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GIRGAUM, TRAM TERM.
To-night and during the week at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.
THE GREAT RAILWAY SERIAL
The Girl and the Game
Episodes—4—5—6
to-gether with
The Universal Screen Magazine
and
A Sparkling Comic.

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has within the four days of its opening claimed its title to be the most popular Pleasure Resort of the Cinema-Public in this City.
— CINEMA PRECIOUS —
(GRANT ROAD, TRAM TERMINUS)
is a rendezvous of pleasure and pastime, and all grades of Society have been patronising its shows, not in hundreds, but in thousands, daily.
"THE WARFARE OF THE FLESH"
The opening Film—7,000 feet—is a marvel of Film-dramatisation.
Don't you let this Photo-Allegory leave Bombay without your seeing it.
Universal Screen Magazine and a splendid **Comic** in the Film.
POPULAR HALF PRICES.

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Last Chapters of the Popular Film:
"THE FATAL RING"
in which the story is brought to a happy conclusion.
PATHE'S "HISTORY OF THE WAR"
dealing with the rally of French Colonial troops; the French Navy and Air Service.
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Daily: 7, 8-45, 10-30. Matinees: Saturday 5 & Sunday 3-30 & 5.
LOOK OUT FOR NEW SERIAL BEGINNING SHORTLY.

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Last of present Programme
At 6-30 **To-night** At 10 p.m
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Presents
THE MUSICAL SHIRLEYS
In a refined Musical Novelty Act
MISS W. SHIRLEY
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In addition
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and
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STEVE, LAURA and CHICK
THE BROKEN DOLL
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THE
Gaiety Comedy & Revue Co.
Presents
A NEW PARSEE BURLESQUE
MERWANJI'S MATRIMONIAL MISADVENTURE
OR
— THE TRIAL BY JURY —
Augmented by the
SHIRLEYS
In a Change of Programme and
HUGE VARIETIES

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NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
TO-NIGHT!
The Queen of Lady Detectives
PANOPTA
The Woman that Looks Through.
PART II
THE HOUSE OF TERROR ON THE BOTTOM OF THE LAKE.
This Second Part is even more exciting, hair raising and of astounding feats of dare-devilry than the first.
Also showing
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
In a Two Reel-Comedy.
3 Shows nightly at 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Most Beautiful New Serial
AT THE
NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA
"THE GODDESS
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THE GIRL FROM HEAVEN"
45,000 feet long.
From Saturday 18th May
FIRST TIME IN BOMBAY
The Epitome of the Serial is Struggle between Labour and Capital.
The 6th and the last instalment of
THE
"Crimson Stain Mystery"
From Saturday 11th May
The unravelling of the Great Mystery
Dr. MONTROSE
in his true colours.
THE MOST STARTLING SECRET EVER EXPOSED.
PRIZES OF Rs. 500
in cash will be distributed at the end of the Serial.
SATURDAY & SUNDAY PRIZE MATINEES at 3-30 and 5-15 and every night at 7; 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.)
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All have their source in the material body—all depend upon the red corpuscles of the blood. Maintain the number of your red corpuscles, these are the Army Service Corps of the body. Nothing will serve so well as Iron Jelloids. Poorness of blood is known as Anæmia.

For DEBILITY, WEAKNESS and NERVINESS, Men find The Ideal Tonic and Restorative in Iron Jelloids No. 2A.

For ANÆMIA (shown by breathlessness on slight exertion, pallor, depression and weakness) in Men and Women, Doctors prescribe Iron Jelloids No. 2.

Mr. J. R. PENNINGTON, Chemist, Worksop, writes:—"I always handle Iron Jelloids with pleasure as my customers are invariably satisfied with the results."

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Reliable Tonic for Men	Iron Jelloids No. 2A.
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Obtainable from all chemists and bazaar dealers Price R.1. & Rs.2.12.

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Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus, Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

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Saves money, disgust and waste of time.

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Telephone: 2475. Telegrams, "Autoworks."

LABOUR'S COMING CAMPAIGN

MR HENDERSON APPEALS TO ENEMY PEOPLE.

At a conference of agents, organisers, and prospective candidates of the Labour Party, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, in mail week, all aspects of the coming electoral campaign were fully discussed, and comprehensive arrangements for carrying it out were made.

Pressiding at a breakfast, Mr. Henderson made an important speech on the international policy of Labour. He said that their first object was to secure a peace which would make the world safe and fit for democracy. The principles embodied in their declaration of war aims admitted of no compromise, and they hoped ultimately to come to an agreement with the organised working-class movement in the Central Empires.

THE RUSSIAN PEACE.

"The settlement thrust upon Russia by force of arms," he continued, "has made it more imperative that we should insist more resolutely than ever upon the policy we have laid down. To propose that we should enter into negotiations to end the war upon the assumption that such a peace as that made with Russia can stand, is the last word in political cynicism. It would be a complete denial of our international policy to accept concessions from the Central Powers in the West, on condition that they are left in undisturbed possession of thir conquests in the East. After this shameful and anti-democratic settlement forced upon the Russian people, are we not entitled to say to the German Socialists: 'Before the war your Government was a danger to German democracy it has now proved itself an instrument of disaster to the free revolutionary democracy of Russia. Join with us in a united effort to destroy autocracy and militarism, so that we may secure, not a League of Kings, but a League of Peoples.'

"But the Socialists of Germany and Austria have a right to be assured that in accepting the principlpes and policy we have put forward, they do not lay their countries open to a militarist peace such as their Governments have forced upon Russia. Accordingly we insist that the Allied Governments must be prepared to apply to every question to be considered at the official peace conference the principles of no annexation, no penal indemnities, and the right of democratic self-determination."

JAPAN'S POSITION.

Turning to the prospect of Japan's intervention in Siberia, Mr. Henderson urged that it could not but be regarded with grave apprehension. Such a step would seriously compromise the Allies unless it were made clear that it is welcomed by the majority of the Russian people, that it is sanctioned by all the Allies, including the United States and China, and that Japan gives an unequivocal pledge of disinterestedness. Finally, there should be a rank declaration that Japanese troops will withdraw from Siberia, and every claim on Russia will be renounced as soon as the immediate danger of German occupation is over.

Only such declarations could convince the world of our resolve that the war shall not be converted on our side into one of imperialistic agression.

"We must not," he concluded, "give the German militarists the opportunity to misrepresent our policy to their people. We will not give German Social Democracy the slightest excuse for saying that we preach principles we are unwilling to practice. We appeal to the German Socialists to realise that in accepting with resignation the militarist peace they are inevitably prolonging the war."

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Almost everybody is subject to some kind of pain—a headache, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains chilblains etc.,—of almost daily occurrence. Get rid of them by

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Importers of White and Bisel Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles Polishing Materiala Cement, etc.

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AYURVEDIC & UNANI TIBBI EXHIBITION.

(In connection with the 8th Session of the All India Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi Conference of Delhi.)

Opening Day 16th May 1918.

A Splendid opportunity for seeing everything connected with Ayurvedic and Unani System.

Side-shows, Games & other Amusements will be a feature.

Band will be played between 5 to 7 p. m. and from 9 to 11 p. m. Variety Entertainments will be provided.

Admission Fee Re. 1-0-0. Season Pass Rs. 10-0-0.

Season Coupon Book Rs. 5-0-0.

Season books and passes can be had at Exhibition Office, Sandhurst Road or at Exhibition Ground.

Those who desire to have stalls for Exhibiting their goods should apply at once to:

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Exhibition Ground, Hughes Road, CHOWPATTY.

"Quality" AND "Price"-Unbeaten

It will pay you—and pay you well—to wear the brands we stock.

Their quality has made their "Name" and "Fame".

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Baria Mansion, Opp: Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

See Our Brands and also other brands. Compare the price and quality and you are our customer

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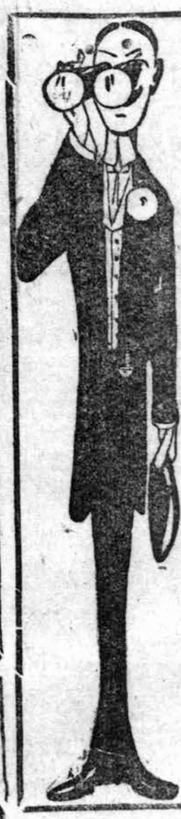

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

The area of disturbed weather is now in the centre of the Arabian Sea and is presumably moving in a north-westerly direction. Rain has fallen locally in Burma, Assam, Lower Bengal, east United Provinces, south Central Provinces, west coast of the Peninsula, Bombay Deccan, Kyaukpyu, Bahraich and Calicut report one inch. The temperature rose yesterday afternoon to 117 degrees at Jacobabad and 116 degrees at Deesa.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Konkan with some extension into Gujarat.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 13th May 1918.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.	
Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.....	29.663 Inches
Temperature of Air	84.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.7 ,,
Dew Point	75.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.757 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.8 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	90.8 ,,
Minimum do. do.	77.5 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight.....	WNW,W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	174 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.14 Inch.
Total fall during month	0.17 ,,
Do. do. year	1.63 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 14th May	0.05 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h.	m.	Depth on Still. ft.	in.
	May					May				
Tues.	14	m	1	17	26	8	m 7	19	15	5
			2	10a	28	8	8	21a	18	9
Wed.	15	m	2	3	25	10	m 8	0	16	7
			2	54a	27	8	9	13a	19	3
Thur	16	m	2	52	24	10	m 8	43	17	10
			3	40a	26	8	10	16a	19	8
Fri.	17	m	3	47	24	1	m 9	30	19	1
			4	26a	25	9	11	23a	19	9
Sat.	18	m	4	52	23	7	m 10	28	20	1
			5	16a	25	11				
Sun.	19	m	6	10	23	6	m 0	30	19	7
			6	14a	24	9	m 11	56	20	9
Mon.	20	m	7	37	23	10	m 1	22	19	2
			7	10a	24	9	1	12a	20	10

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
May 14 (Tuesday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
,, 15 (Wednesday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.
,, 16 (Thursday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m.
,, 17 (Friday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m.
,, 18 (Saturday)	6h. 4m.	7h. 6m.
,, 19 (Sunday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m.
,, 20 (Monday)	6h. 3m.	7h. 7m.

Phases of the Moon:—Last quarter 1918 May 4d. 3h. 56.2m. a.m.; New Moon 11d. 6h. 30.9m. p.m.; First quarter 18d. 1h. 44.3m. a.m.; Full Moon 26d. 4h. 2.4m. a.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 14th May, 1918, was 29.882 inches For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 14th May 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect in the externe north. Day temperature is generally above normal; night temperature is also above the average except in the extereme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity and night temperature are locally above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal in Upper Sind and Rajputana. Day temperature is above the average except in lower Sind the maximum at Jacobabad being 117.5 degree F.; night temperature is also above normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the south of Gujarat and Kathiawar and are clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Day temperature has risen and is above normal in Gujarat and Central India West; night temperature is locally above the average.

The Central Provinces.—Amraoti has had 0.28in. of rain, Akola 0.21in. and Nagpur 0.18in. Skies are moderately clouded in the south-west and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the southern half of the division. Both day and night temperatures are above normal in the north-west; the former is in defect in the south-east.

The Konkan.—Bombay and Mormugao have received 0.12in. of rain each. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Poona reports 0.49in of rain, Ahmednagar 0.32in and Belgaum 0.31in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is locally above normal. Day temperature is locally below the average in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan; night temperature is in slight excess in the latter area.

General Remarks.—Local rain has fallen on the West Coast the Bombay Deccan and the west of the Central Provinces. Conditions continue unsettled in the east of the Arabian Sea.

Rainfall is likely to increase in the Konkan and extend into south Gujarat. Local showers are likely in the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces.

the observatory barometer reading given.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 14th of May, 1918.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total, 1st Nov to date.	Departure, 1st Nov. to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (13th May) ..	81.7	68.7	76	..	6.23	—4.72
Jask ..	93.4	81.2	62	..	8.66	+3.99
Do. (13th May) ..	94.1	79.4	67	..	8.66	+3.99
Muskat ..	100.8	87.0	54	..	0.86	—2.84
Do. (13th May) ..	95.8	86.3	30	..	0.86	—2.84
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	111.6	88.7	37	..	3.05	+1.26
Rawalpindi ..	104.1	68.4	35	..	19.66	+8.95
Lahore ..	108.1	79.3	46	..	4.25	+0.17
Hissar ..	110.2	81.2	41	..	1.13	..
Ambala ..	106.7	83.3	48	..	4.08	—2.09
Delhi ..	107.0	82.5	60	..	1.33	—2.07
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	108.7	85.6	53	..	1.22	—0.78
Mainpuri ..	108.0	82.6	52	..	0.91	—1.66
Jhansi ..	112.2	84.4	36	..	0.28	—1.73
Cawnpore ..	104.8	81.3	63	..	1.13	—1.13
Allahabad ..	106.3	82.7	49	..	0.42	—1.94
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	117.5	79.6	32	..	1.14	—0.23
Karachi ..	88.1	79.0	81	..	1.54	+0.07
Ajmer ..	107.4	90.2	33	..	0.25	—1.38
Jaipore ..	111.5	84.2	26	..	0.34	—1.41
Kotah ..	113 6	88.8	22	..	0.10	—1.34
Mount Abu ..	95.2	77.9	34	..	0.15	—1.33
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	103.0	79.3	68	..	0.15	—0.43
Dwarka ..	88.0	80.6	89	..	0.01	—0.68
Veraval ..	80.4	80.6	84	..	0	—0.49
Rajkot ..	107.1	78.2	52	..	0	—0.55
Bhavnagar Para ..	108.6	81.4	63	..	0	—0.75
Surat ..	100.3	78.7	72	0.03	0.03	—0.41
Ahmedabad ..	112.8	82.6	51	..	0	—0.45
Deesa ..	116.1	83.9	54	..	0	—0.56
Neemuch ..	109.1	83.0	48	..	0.58	—0.42
Indore ..	110.3	78.2	74	6.02	0.39	—0.65
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	106.9	82.3	39	..	1.30	—1.72
Saugor ..	109.4	84.2	36	..	0.24	—2.44
Hoshangabad ..	111.7	83.4	37	..	0.42	—1.57
Khandwa ..	111.4	83.3	59	..	0.04	—1.31
Akola ..	110.0	78.9	43	0.21	0.49	—1.72
Amraoti ..	107.0	77.3	57	0.28	1.77	—0.64
Nagpur ..	106.7	78.3	56	0.18	0.60	—2.64
Chanda ..	105.3	84.0	49	..	0.72	—2.89
Raipur ..	103.0	..	52	..	1.98	—1.11
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	90.8	80.0	87	0.12	1.68	+1.63
Ratnagiri ..	88.1	81.5	71	..	1.11	+0.27
Marmugao ..	86.2	78.4	94	0.12	6.32	+4.32
Karwar ..	90.3	79.2	77	..	1.58	—0.96
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	107.3	75.3	55	0.03	2.72	+1.51
Ahmednagar ..	99.5	72.1	66	0.32	5.46	+3.67
Poona ..	99.2	73.3	81	0.49	5.51	+3.60
Sholapur ..	103.0	80.9	48	..	1.06	—0.79
Bijapur ..	99.7	78.2	56	..	1.22	—0.15
Belgaum ..	87.3	70.5	78	0.31	8.14	+3.56
Aurangabad ..	99.8	73.9	58	0.02	1.54	—0.26
Nizamabad (Indur).	104.3	82.9	51	..	0.53	—2.41
Hyderabad ..	99.7	79.9	60	..	3.78	+0.28
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	88.5	77.4	76	..	3.37	—2.48
Calicut ..	89.9	75.1	86	1.13	18.87	+5.42
Cochin ..	85.7	74.1	84	0.81	21.71	+2.44
Colombo ..	86.6	75.0	95	0.41	29.39	—13.24
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam ..	95.0	82.0	82	..	13.74	+5.90
Bellary ..	100.1	80.7	66	..	3.00	—1.01
Cuddapah ..	103.1	78.5	51	..	5.78	—0.02
Madras ..	100.0	82.0	52	..	22.25	+1.01
Bangalore ..	87.9	67.8	77	..	6.46	—0.70
Coimbatore ..	86.8	72.8	62	..	11.88	+3.35
Trichinopoly ..	100.5	77.1	55	..	8.76	—3.56
Negapatam ..	95.3	79.3	69	..	38.06	+7.15

PLAGUE 90 PER CENT. CURE GUARANTEED WITH

Serum Injections, Antiseptic and Heart Tonic Mixture

if there is no incessant vomiting

Send half anna stamp for literature

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The Erectruss is a "specialist" itself in all but cost: always handy, a sure and natural cure for those diseases, yet the total cost of an Erectruss is only Rs. 15 (plus postage etc.) a low price indeed for such a miracle-worker. Before you forget, just sit down and write for the Free Descriptive Booklet—it may mean New Life to you. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency BATALA (India).

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USE "CREX" FOR WASHING ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF WOOLLEN, SILK AND COTTON ARTICLES.

IT IS VERY ECONOMICAL IN USE DOES NOT INJURE THE MOST DELICATE FABRICS, NOR AFFECT THE COLOUR OF DYED MATERIALS.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS IN 14 lbs. BAGS.

EXACT INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE ENCLOSED IN EVERY BAG.

Manufactured by—

Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.

Northwich, England.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 13th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
May	21 71
June	..
July	20.82
Aug.	20.22
Sept.	19.81

Old Contracts

Months.	To-day's price.
May	20.65
May-June	20.57
June-July	20.40

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

MONEY MARKET.

London, May 13th.

Bar Silver Spot	48 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to Lower Insurance-rate closed next Saturday.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	3 9/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	3 1/2
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4 1/4
,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4 5/8
Interest day to day loans	2 3/4
7 day market loans	3 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal.	49
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan ..	63½
Government Securities 3%	54½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs ..	27.15½

WAR LOANS.

London, May 13th.

5½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£99½
5% New	£93½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, May 13th

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C. I. F.	86
,, ed Karachi .. do. .. do. ..	79/6
Wheat Choice White Bombay Sellers ..	80

ROZARIO SANTA FE.

Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. Value	77/6
Barletta Russo—62lbs Quoted	77

AUSTRALIAN.

Australian Quoted	79/6
Tone:—Steady.	

RAPESEEDS

Rapeseed. Ferozepore usual Sold Afloat Value	580
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship March-April Value	600
Tone of Rapeseed:—Firm	
Tone of Linseed:—Firm but inactive	
Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton)	Nominal
Toria Rapeseed Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Value	585

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£121
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal ..	£110½
Hard Spelter Nominal	..

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	16/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept. Nominal	19

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	3
Plantation First Latex Crepe June-July Value	2/3½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 14.

The rate this morning for Fine Broach May was Rs. 713 and for July Rs. 720. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 711 and advanced to Rs. 713½. At Colaba the market opened easier at Rs. 709 and advanced gradually to Rs. 712½, but it closed at Rs. 711.

Ready market has been steady with a good enquiry for stapled cotton only.

QUOTATIONS 6-30 P. M.

Fine Broach	May	Rs.	711
Fine Khamgaon Akola	,,	,,	660
Fully Good Bengal	,,	,,	635
Good Sawginned Dharwar	May/June	,,	714
,, M. G. Coompta	,,	,,	720
,, Westerns	,,	,,	695

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m., on 11th May 1918.

Cotton	10,316 bales.
Wheat	21,424 cwts
Linseed	4,071 ,,
Rape, &c.	857 ,,
Gingellyseed	Nil
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	394 ,,
Castorseed	2,913 ,,
Rice	19,426 ,,
Myrabolams	Nil
Cottonseed	746 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	6,345 ,,
Jowar	1,510 ,,
Maize	837 ,,
Barley	2,702 ,,

*These do not include arrivals by sea which are not available.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 14th May, 1918, at 6-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super Fine	Fully Good	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.) ..			
Sciude-Punjab .. (M.G.)			
Khandesh (M.G.)			
Akola Khamg .. Fair-Staple M G.			
Amraoti (M.G.)			
Dhamangaum			
Poolgaum (M.G)			
Yeotmal (M.G.)			
Nagpore			
Kampti (M.G.)			
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)			
Broach (M.G.) ..			
Kadi			
Viramgam MG.)			
Mathia (M.G.) ..			
Westerns (M.G.)			
Western (H.G.)			
Compta (M.G.) ..			

Unchanged from 13th instant.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 14TH MAY 1918.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery
M.G. Bengals ..					
M.G. Sind Punjab					
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat					
M.G. Nag ore ..					
M G. Ye mal ..					
M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon					
M.G. Amraoti ..					
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple					
M.G. Khandesh ..					
M.G. Muthia ..					
M.G. Kaul Viramgam ..					
M.G. Broach ..					

Unchanged from 13th instans.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 14.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 29-7.
Sovereign, Rs. 17-14.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, Rs. 113-10.
Silver 1st Sett., Rs. 113-10.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand Draft, 1/6 1/16.
3 Months' Sight Drafts, 1/6 7/16.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 204.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 216.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 208-4.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 209-8.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 145.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 140-8.
Bank Demand on New York, Rs. 279.
Bank Demand on Singapore, Rs. 155-8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—

3 per cent. War Loan, 1929-47:—
Ex-Warrant, 91-8
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22, 97-28.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 80.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 92.
3½ per cent. Paper, 63-8.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated due 1926, 88.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated, 76.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 74.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 74.
4 per cent. Bombay City Improvement Trust long dated, 78.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 90.

The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market was quiet and dull on account of speculative sales and Bulls' unloading.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1875, Swadeshi 1940, Simplex 780, Shapurji 127-8, Pearls 592-8, New Greats 335, Madhavji 2210, Laxmi Cotton 1600, Kohinoor 1540, Kasturchand 1200, Indore-Malwa 337-3 x.d., Indian Bleaching 167-8, Finlay 505, Fazulbhoy 780, David 560, Currimbhoy 370, Crescent 238-12, Century 435, Nagpur 2440, Bombay United 900, Bombay Dyeing 1290, Katni deferred 1260, Tata ordinary 248-12 Tata old deferred 1085, Alcocks 862-8, Bombay-Burma 735 ex-right, Bombay Steam 367-8, Tata Hydro 1215.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 1870, Swadeshi 1940, Simplex 775, Pearls 592-8, New Greats 335, Shapurji 125, Kohinoor 1526, Kasturchand 1180, Indore-Malwa 335, Indian Bleaching 165, Finlay 505, Fazulbhoy 780, David 560, Currimbhoy 370, Crescent 240, Century 440, Nagpur 2440, Bombay United 900, Bombay Dyeing 1300, Advance 1275, Katni ordinary 249, Katni deferred 1200, Tata ordinary 248-12, Tata old deferred 1085, Tata new deferred 310 prem., Alcocks 860, Bombay-Burma 740, Bombay Steam 365, Bombay Tramway 357-8, Tata Hydro 1215.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, May 14th.

	Rs.
Cash Certificates	Nil
Total up-to-date	27,54,096-12

BIRD-LIFE ON THE BATTLE FIELDS.

One hears and reads with amazement about the behaviour of birds on the battlefields. Many accounts have appeared in various papers, men home on leave tell the same story—the birds seem entirely to disregard the thunder of the guns, the turmoil of the strife; more than this, indeed, for Mr. Thoburn-Clarke, who deals with the subject in the "English Review" declares that "bird life is now far more plentiful in Northern France and Flanders than before the War." Thus he tells us that in front of a certain nameless town still held by the Germans seagulls, green plover, and waterfowl are plentiful where in 1915 not a bird was to be seen. The grim happenings, fraught with danger as they are—Mr. Thoburn-Clarke observes that thousands of birds must meet untimely deaths from gas, high explosives, and other incidents of warfare—actually sem to attract them! He speaks of a sparrow that insisted on building a nest in an ammunition wagon, only desisting when she found that the wagon moved about every day. He has twice discovered hedge-sparrows' nests in wrecked wagons. To one of them there came a cuckoo, and the familiar tragedy was enacted. He "watched the sparrow feeding its huge nestling, and wondered how she could find enough food for it." If it had been a house-sparrow one would have said "serve her right" but one is sorry for the poor little accenter, the more so as she is outraged by being miscalled, not being a sparrow at all. Blackbirds build in corners of wire entanglements, the author noticed a little owl in an apple tree, a moorhen had built her nest close by, patridges swarm in No Man's Land, swallows pay no attention to the guns, house-martins care nothing for them, the wild ducks in the marshes come and go night and morning "just as they must have done in years gone by before war racked the land." It would have been imagined that every creature with wings would have used them vigorously to escape far from the neighbourhood of the trenches, but they scorn to take any notice of the worst that the fighting men can do.

GARETH.

It appears that owing to the soft state of the ground under the stepway, caused by heavy rains, Messrs. Josephs and Co's. new boat Padeuk, launched in Rangoon on Saturday, has not yet been successfully floated.

BANKS.

Names and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	100	Feb-Aug.	12½	310
Alliance Bank ..	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	320
Bk of Baroda Rs. 50	100	Jan.-July	11%	76
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	18%	1,480
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	17%	1,580
Bank of India Rs. 50	100	do.	10%	80
Bank of Madras ..	500	..	12½	1,045
Central Bank Rs. 55	50	..	7%	58
Central Co-op. Bk.	50	..	8%	60
Standard Bk. { O 50 P 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	35
	100	do.	Nil.	34
EXCHANGE BKS.				
Chartered Bank ..	20	Apl.-Oct.	15%	880
Eastern Bank Ltd. £4	£10	do.	6%	67
Mercantile Bank { £12½ A .. .. £12½ B	25	Mar.-Sept.	12½	£26½/2
	25	do.	12½	£26½/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bk.	$ 125	..	33⅓	£80
National Bank £12½	£25	..	16%	680
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES				
Ahmedabad Advance	500	Apl.-Oct.	70	1,275
Bhiwani Cotton Mill	100	..	7½	102
Bombay Cotton ..	500	Nil.	..	505
Bombay Dyeing ..	250	Mar.-Sep.	80	1,344
Bombay United ..	250	..	40	460
Bradbury Mill ..	250	..	20	460
Century	100	Mar.-Sep.	28	442
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	180	2,440
Cawnpore India P	500	May.-Nov.	8%	416
Colaba	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	480
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	40	1,350
Coorla	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	80	700
Crescent	100	do.	15	238/12
Currimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	20	378
David	250	do.	25	560
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May.-Nov.	10	310
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	35	576
Fazulbhoy	250	Mar.-Sep.	60	780
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May	40	1,444
Finlay	250	Apl.-Oct.	25	410
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	28	805
Globe	100	..	Nil	80
Hindustan	1,000	..	50	825
Hyderabad	1,000	do.	50	1,500
Indian Dyeing ..	100	do.	12½	167/8
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	28	880
Indo-China	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	760
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	20	337/8
Jamshed	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	140
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	300
Kasturchand ..	500	Mar.-Sept.	65	1,140
Khandesh	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	50	1,160
Khatao	1,000	June.-Dec.	120	2,750
Kohinoor	500	Mar.-Sep.	140	X.D 1,515
Laksbmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar. Aug.	200	1,600
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	Apl.-Sept.	250	2,210
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	50	1,500
Maneckji Petit ..	1,000	Mar-Sept.	50	2,050
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil	100
Morarji Goculdas ..	1,000	..	100	3,000
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Feb.-Aug.	15	420
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	nom. 500
New Great Eastern ..	200	..	12	135
New City of Bom. ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	80	X.D 1,060
Pearl	250	..	30	592/8
Phoenix	100	Mar.-Sept.	14	235
Prosperity	125	Jan.-July	Nil.	178
Sas. on Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	300
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April.	20	X.D. 500
Sholapore	1,000	do.	275	7,000
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	Nil.	125
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	50	XD 720
Standard	500	Mar.-Sept.	125	XD 1,880
Swan	250	Oct.	20	XD 700
Swadeshi	500	Mar.-Oct.	100	1,040
Tata Mill { O P	500	..	..	810
	500	..	5½	490
Textile	500	Mar.-Sept.	120	2,025
Union	1,030	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vianau Cotton { O P	500	..	Nil	550
	500	..	70	620
WesternIndia ..	1,000	..	35	X.D. 625
PRESS COMPANIES.	Rs		Rs.	Rs.
Akbar	750	May.	250	5,700
Albert, Kurrachee .	1,000	Nov.	45	850
Brent's Cawnpore ..	200	Aug.	8	180
Bellary Press ..	275	..	15	108
Broach City ..	100	Oct	20	120
Fort	416	Nov.	80	850
Godavery Valley ..	100	..	6	104
Harvey and Sakrapat	500	July	40	823
Hindustan P. & M. .	250	..	..	146
Hingolee	100	Sept.	8	108
Indian Cotton ..	125	Oct.	10	74
Jnana Ginga P. Co	1,000	..	7	700
Kurrachee Press ..	500	Jan.	40	850
Khamgaum	400	Sept.	Nil.	338
Mahmudpura Cts. .	125	..	7	100
Mahuva	200	Oct.	Nil.	130
Mercantile	125	do.	Nil.	20
Manmar Mfg	250	Aug.	15	225
New East Indian ..	1,000	Sept	80	950
New Motussli Co ..	500	Nov.	50	1,000
New Bere	500	Oct.	40	530
New Prince of Wales	500	do.	50	X.D 710
Sind	400	Nov.	Nil.	1,250
Surat City	200	Oct.	10	170
Velkart U P Co., Ltd	500	Sept.	20	650
Wadwan G.P ..	100	..	..	100
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar.-Aug	4%	93
Amritsar Patti ..	100	do.	6¼%	112
Ahmedabad Prantij

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

APPEAL AGAINST CAPITAL SENTENCE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

(SPECIAL VACATION SITTING.)

(Before Justices Batchelor and Kajiji.)

PARAPPAGOUDA NINGANGOUDA AND ANOTHER *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. A. C. Wild, Sessions Judge of Bijapur, who disagreeing with the Assessors, found the accused guilty of murdering one Pampanna and sentenced them to death under section 302 I. P. Code.

The facts, as alleged, are briefly these:—

In this case five persons were charged with the murder of one Pampanna. The first accused was made an approver and the two others were acquitted by the Sessions Judge. The accused were on bad terms with one Timmangouda, who had complained against some in a murder case and at the same time accused No. 2 had complained against Timmangouda for dacoity. The murder case was fixed for hearing in the Moglai on August 23rd 1917. According to the approver the fourth and the fifth accused had a talk with him on the 16th August and told him that a warrant was out against him in the Moglai murder case and that Timmangouda would get him ten years' imprisonment. They suggested that one Pampanna should be murdered and his corpse thrown into Timmangouda's back yard, the object being that Timmangouda should be prevented from actively directing the prosecution for murder which was a false case. Accordingly that night a meeting was arranged and it was agreed that accused No. 2 should provide two more murderers. On the following Monday accused No. 4 and No. 5 told accused No. 1 to go to accused No. 2 who lived at Sankapur, with a message that he should bring his men to accused No. 4's field, the arrangement being that accused 4 and 5 would bring Pampanna there. These persons waited in accused 4's field till accused 4 and 5 came with Pampanna. Some talk occured when suddenly accused 3 caught Pampanna, who was sitting, by the throat an threw him down. He was kicked to death an his body placed in a sack. The corpse was the taken to the manure pit in Timmangouda's yard where it was covered with straw. The murderers then separated.

In the morning the corpse was discovered by Timmangouda's man Durga, as a hand was protruding from the straw. He told Timmangouda, who informed the Police Patel. A *panchanama* was made and the corpse was sent to the dispensary. The deceased Pampanna's son was made the complainant and the evidence of witnesses was recorded. Pampanna was a member of the faction opposed to Timmangouda and the accused therefore induced him to side with them and to profess to suspect Timmangouda, his relation and one Nabi as the murderers. They had by this time hired some witnesses who told the police that Pampanna had gone on the day of the murder to Benkandoni where Nabi lived and had returned with Nabi to the village after sunset. The Sub-Inspector was at first deceived, but his eyes seem to have been opened when on August 26th he recorded the statement of Malkawa who had seen Pampanna leave the village with accused on the night of the murder. On the same day Timmangouda suggested that accused 2, whom he was prosecuting in the Moglai case had thrown the corpse in his yard and mentioned that other accused were also implicated by him in the murder case.

ALLEGED CONFESSION BY PARAPPAGOUDA.

The Sub-Inspector then began to inquire about accused Nos. 1, 4 and 5, who had by that time disappeared. The first accused was at last found out, who disclosed the whole case to the Police. The first accused, who was afterwards made an approver was sent to the Magistrate, where he made a full confession. Meanwhile the other accused were arrested.

The defence story was that this was a false case got up against them by Timmangouda.

The Sessions Judge refused to believe the defence story and observed that it was natural that suspicion at first fell on Timmangouda as was intended, but it would be extraordinary if Timmangouda was the murderer and was able to win over the Police and to implicate the accused in his place. Timmangouda was an influential man, but he did not see how he got the approver who was a member of the opposite faction to admit his guilt and the guilt of accused 2-5 of his own faction. He would hardly undertake the dangerous task of admitting that he was the murderer unless this was really the case. In his opinion the approver's story as to the circumstances of the murder was sufficiently corroborated and the identity of accused 4 and 5 as the murderers. He therefore sentenced them to death. The other accused were acquitted and the approver was set at liberty.

EVIDENCE NOT SUFFICIENTLY CORROBORATED.

Their Lordships after hearing Counsel acquitted the accused, observing that evidence was not sufficiently corroborated to bring home the charge on the accused. There were discrepancies which could not be reasonably accounted for.

Mr. Campbell with Mr. A. G. Desai appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

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B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.

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SMALL CAUSES COURT.

EJECTMENT PROCEEDINGS,

JUDGE REFUSES TO MAKE ANY ORDER,

(Before his Honour Mr. R. S. Dadachanji.)

Bomanji Muncherji Gagrat v. Ardeshir Edulji Cama.

The plaintiff sought to eject the defendant from the ground floor of his bungalow at Nepean Sea Road, which was occupied by the defendant as plaintiff's monthly tenant at a rental of Rs. 75 per month. The defendant resisted the application for ejectment and pleaded the Rent Act in his favour.

Mr. K. K. Suntoke appeared for the landlord, while Mr. M. D. Dadyseth, bar.-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustom C. Nazir, represented the tenant.

Mr. Suntoke stated that his client was making expensive alterations and additions to the premises. The upper two floors had already been repaired and the landlord wanted to alter and repair the ground floor occupied by the defendant. In September last the plaintiff had obtained a permit from the Municipality to carry out the repairs and alterations and under section 345 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, the same would expire at the end of a year and it was therefore necessary to complete the repairs. Moreover, building materials were lying on the spot and the Municipality would not allow them to be there indefinitely. Paints and colours had already been ready mixed and there was the danger of their drying up if the work was delayed.

His Honour: Are there any tenants on the upper floor?

Mr. Suntoke: No, your Honour.

His Honour: Why can you not then accommodate the ground floor tenant on the first floor till you carry out the repairs, which, as you say, will take only two months? If the work is expedited, it might be only six weeks or so. Of course, you will be entitled to claim the standard rent.

Mr. Suntoke: We have already arranged to bring in another tenant on the upper floor.

HARD POSITION OF NEW TENANTS.

His Honour: Then, where is this tenant to go? You know the difficulty of finding premises in these days. In fact the Rent Act has made the position of new coming tenants harder than before as the Act prohibits ejectment of old tenants. The incoming tenant can continue to stay where he is and the ground floor tenant may be allowed to stay on the upper floor, while the repairs are going on. If you will give even half the floor, the tenant will stay there with some inconvenience and then remove to the ground floor.

Mr. Suntoke: My client does not think this course practicable. The alterations will be of a drastic nature and will cost us nearly thirty thousand rupees. We do not know if the tenant will agree to pay the ten per cent. allowed by the Act for structural alterations.

His Honour: If the tenant refuses to pay you can always eject. But you won't be allowed to put all the burden on one tenant. When the time comes an apportionment will be made.

Mr. Suntoke: The splitting of the upper floor into two tenancies will cause us loss.

His Honour: The defendant is willing to pay you more rent. It is only a question of a month or so.

Mr. Suntoke: I am afraid, we will have to proceed with the suit.

His Honour: Under what section of the Rent Act do you come in?

Mr. Suntoke: Proviso 2 to section 9.

His Honour: That refers only to cases where the premises are required by the landlord either for the erection of buildings or for his own occupation. Your case is not covered by either alternative. Since the plaintiff refuses to allow the tenant to occupy the upper vacant floor even temporarily, I refuse to make any order in ejectment. Plaintiff must pay Rs. 17 for tenant's professional costs as the suit has been filed after the passing of the new Act.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON PLANTER.

TROUBLE IN AN ASSAM TEA GARDEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

A Tezpur Assam correspondent reports that on the 8th instant the manager of Shamaguri Garden was assaulted severely by the coolies. It appeared that while the garden manager was making weekly payments, the coolies created a row, demanding more money. The manager stopped payment and ordered the coolies to clear out and himself went to his quarters. Shortly after, the coolies attacked the office and not finding the manager there, proceeded to his quarters. Several sirdars interfered and it is stated they were brutally assaulted and rendered senseless. The coolies then forcibly broke open the door of the manager's quarters and assaulted him. A police enquiry is going on. No arrest has been made yet.

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BEST BARGAINS FOR MONSOON.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT ON SERVANT.

MASTER UNDER ARREST.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Corner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Motilal Krishna, a Hindu, aged 30, who died at the J. J. Hospital from the effects of injuries alleged to have been inflicted on him by his master Ghasiram Baburam. Ghasiram was present at the inquest. Inspector Smith led the evidence.

The evidence was to the effect that the deceased and Ghasiram lived in a room at 7th Kamatipura Lane. About 3-30 o'clock on Monday morning cries of "mara, mara" were heard coming from the room, and neighbours ran to the spot, when they found Ghasiram standing in the room near the sidedoor, and the deceased with his hand on his stomach near a cot, and saying to Ghasiram, "I am dying, but you will not live. You have done this for money." Ghasiram then ran to the sidedoor and went out, but was subsequently arrested by Sub-Inspector Kirtiraj, in the compound of the Bhuleshwar Temple. A clasp-knife and Rs. 2 were found on Ghasiram, and his "pyran" was found stained with blood. Ghasiram was then taken to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where the deceased had been removed, and the latter identified him.

The deceased, when removed to the hospital, was conscious, but in a condition of shock, bleeding profusely from the wound in the chest and there were also five cuts in the small bowel, and he grew worse and expired in the morning.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by internal hemorrhage from wounds inflicted on him with a clasp-knife by the suspected man Ghasiram.

SOLICITORS VICTIMISED.

TICKETS FOR BOGUS CHARITY CONCERTS

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. G. R Khairaz disposed of the cases in which Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged F. B. Karai, a Parsi, aged 22 years, with cheating Mr. J. S. Kanga, solicitor, in respect of Rs. 16, and with cheating Mr. F. J. Ginwala, solicitor, in respect of Rs. 9, and with forgery. Mr. K. F. Nariman defended the accused.

The prosecution alleged that on the 26th April, the accused went to Mr. Kanga's office and requested him to purchase tickets for a charity concert, which, he said, had been organised in aid of the Sanjan Memorial Fund and was to take place at the Royal Opera House. Mr. Kanga believed the statement and purchased four tickets and paid the accused Rs. 16. It was subsequently found that the tickets were bogus tickets and that no such concert was to take place at the Opera House. The Police were informed, and the accused was arrested on the 2nd May.

The defence was that some persons had given the tickets to the accused to sell.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence and held that the accused had deliberately cheated the complainant. He convicted the accused, and as the accused had two previous convictions, the Magistrate sentenced him to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

In the other case, it was alleged that the accused went to Mr. Ginwala, under a false name of Sorabji M. Dubash, and told him he had been sent there by Prof. Manekji Dadachanji in connection with the charity concert. He asked Mr. Ginwala to purchase some tickets, but Mr. Ginwala said he did not know Prof. Dadachanji and asked the accused to bring a letter from him. The next day the accused brought a letter purporting to have been written and signed by Mr. Dadachanji. Believing the letter to be genuine, Mr. Ginwala purchased three tickets, but subsequently found that there was to be no such concert. The letter was found to be a forgery.

The Magistrate convicted the accused of both the charges and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the two sentences to run concurrently.

THEFT BY DOCK LABOURER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Sub-Inspector Bhatkal Sunder charged Govind Narayen, a dock labourer, with the theft, in a ship, of a vest containing a gold watch and chain and two Bank of England notes, of the collective value of Rs. 200, belonging to Mr. James Ferguson, Chief Engineer of the ship. The accused was coming out of the cabin with the vest in his hand, when he was seized by the complainant. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN SEA AND LAND CUSTOMS REVENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 13.

According to the return published by the Department of Statistics, the grand total of the gross Indian sea and land customs revenue (excluding the salt revenue) collected during the month of April last amounted to Rs. 146 lakhs, as against Rs. 100 lakhs in the corresponding month of the last year. Import duties contributed Rs. 102 lakhs, export duties Rs. 24 lakhs, excise duty on cotton manufactures Rs. 14 lakhs and on motor spirit Rs. 5 lakhs and land customs and miscellaneous Rs. 1 lakh.

DHAR STATE WAR LOAN LOTTERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am glad that your correspondents have taken up the subject regarding Dhar State War Loan Lottery. I am one of the purchasers and am very much disappointed to see that the Dhar State authorities have not seen it fit to publish lists of prizes in the proper order. If a man has to see such lists, he must waste one hour for finding out his number. The best way for the Dewan, Dhar State, is to get all lists published in running numbers and then to give the prizes as soon as possible. Sir, we purchasers thank you very much for allowing us space in your journal to ventilate our grievances.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKJI F. GOTLA.

Bombay, 13th May, 1918.

RACES FOR COUNTRYBRED HORSES AT CALCUTTA.

(From a Correspondent.)

The remarks of a special correspondent from Calcutta regarding the races for countrybred horses provided at the Calcutta meetings should be taken *cum grano salis*. He says "Continuing the policy which the Stewards have decided upon inaugurating from the Calcutta Monsoon Meeting they have set apart a few races exclusively for the countrybreds. This is generally regarded as a move in the right direction, and should encourage breeders and give an impetus to the horse-breeding industry."

The action of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club in this connection has not been quite as spontaneous as it is made to appear as will be seen from the following narration of facts.

For several years various attempts have been made by the Press, by owners and others to induce the C. T. C., now the Calcutta Turf Club to include races exclusively for or open to the countrybred classes on the Calcutta race prospectuses but this august body has studiously refused to do so and by way of excuse has added that the Club contributes purses for countrybred races at up-country meetings.

The explanation for this sudden change of policy on the part of the R. C. T. C., in filling the Calcutta programmes for this season with races for countrybreds, affords interesting reading. Towards the close of the last racing season an article was published in various newspapers pointing out the anomaly of state grants being given for races, such as the Viceroy's Cup Race, and which were oftener than not competed for and won by imported geldings when the recognized policy of making such grants was the improvement of the indigenous breeds. The article called the attention of Government to the matter and especially to the futility of providing state support of races for geldings and urged that all Government grants for races should be for indigenous breeds exclusively.

There is indisputable evidence that this article attracted the attention of Government and that Lord Chelmsford moved in ment. It may have only been a coincidence that about this time the present Senior Steward of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club went up to Delhi and it may be a further coincidence that soon after his return the Stewards of the R. C. T. C. met and it was decided to include races for countrybreds in the Calcutta programmes.

The current belief among those who know of the Government's intervention is that though the conditions of the Viceroy's Cup Race are left undisturbed the *sine qua non* for the continuance of racing is that countrybred racing is to be encouraged on a liberal scale at Calcutta as is proposed to be done on the Bombay side.

Practically the Government presented the Stewards of the R. C. T. C., with a mirror and when the latter looked into it they discovered the disfigurements on the face of their administration and they promptly set about rectifying the blemishes and supplying the *raison d'etre* for the Government to withhold its hand from either directly *interdicting* racing of commandering race horses or vetoing the use of the railways for the transport of race horses.

A BOOK ON INDIAN BRAVERY

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I propose to issue a book containing military episodes in Indian history, both ancient and modern depicting bravery, nobility and chivalry, displayed by Indians. The book is primarily meant to be a handbook for speakers at recruiting meetings. It will also be a part of general literature, I trust.

May I appeal to your readers to help me in this venture by sending me to the Bengalee Regiment Committee Office, 18/1, Beadon Street, Calcutta, either a short note of the episode itself or putting me in touch with the source from which I can get all information?—Yours, etc.,

S. K. MULLICK,
Hon. Secretary,
The Bengal Regiment Committee.

Calcutta, 11th May, 1918.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following are the returns for Tuesday the 14th instant.

	Attacks.	Deaths.
PLAGUE CASES		
Fort, Northern	2	1
Chukla	1	1
Umarkhadi	1	0
Market	1	1
Dhobi Talao	1	0
Bhuleshwar	2	2
Khetwadi	1	1
Mahim	0	1
Maratha Hospital	0	2
SMALL POX	6	5
CHOLERA	Nil	

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Total Mortality ..	108	114	78

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Bombay Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Apollo Street, 2 p.m.,
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting 4-10 p.m.
Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 17.

Western India Turf Club: Meeting at Taj Mahal Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Royal Opera House, Cinema at 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Bandman Opera Co. at 9-30 and Cinema at 6-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alahmbra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S.T.).
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total number of patients treated during April was 539 of whom 31 were males, 237 females and 271 children.

KHOJA MATERNITY HOME.

The opening ceremony of cheap residences for Khojas and of Mrs. Sakinabai Moosabhoy Khoja Maternity Home, will be held to-day at 5-30 p.m. at Nishanpada Road. The Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy will perform the ceremony.

GOOD LIFE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Good Life League, Mr. Bomanshaw R. Mistri will deliver a public lecture in Gujarati on "Suffism and the Persian Poets" on Friday, at 6-30 p.m., (S.T.), in the Hall of the League, 4, Nanabhoy Lane, Hornby Road.

A TEST CASE FOR RENT ACT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. H. in reply to my letter writes to say that he has been writing on all sorts of subjects under a "nom-de-plume". This I do not doubt at all and he is not the only person to do so. Nor is it undesirable, but surely this was not the subject on which one should shout behind the curtain.

In the last paragraph he mentions that "any way he will have the pleasure of making my acquaintance in the Small Causes Court." In this connection I may draw his attention to his first letter in your issue of the 3rd instant in which he advises the tenants to make a test case. But unfortunately he had no nerves to do so himself. My letter has however given him a stimulant and now he will come out boldly. I wish Mr. H. every success and may he have the satisfaction to prove that the Rent Act is applicable also to a place where horses are only stabled.

Now that I am going to have the "pleasure" of making your acquaintance in the Court, Mr. H. I shall stop further correspondence.—Yours, etc.,

M. R. CHICHGAR.
G.B.V.C.

Poona, May 13.

ALL-INDIA CASUALTY LIST.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, May 14.

The following names of British officers appear in casualty lists Nos. 653 and 654, Indian Expeditionary Forces:—

WOUNDED.

R. E.:—Lieut-Colonel W M Coldstream. N T Fitzpatrick.
Coldstreams:—N T Fitzpatrick.
I. A.:—(Retired) Lieut-Colonel J Shakespear.
I. A. R. O.:—Lieut A E Parr.
Machine Gun Corps:—Second-Lieut E D I Rowley.

MISSING.

R. E.:—Lieut-Colonel A D Walker.

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KOLABA DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

MR. PARANJPYE ON RECRUITMENT.

(From a Correspondent.)

The fourth sessions of this Conference was held on Sunday, the 11th instant, at Khopavli, near Karjat. A large number of visitors was present, among them being Rao Bahadur Chintamanrao Vaidya, Dr. Motiram Balkrishna Velkar, and Messrs. Khadilker (Poona), Ganpatrao Page (Bombay), Gonehalli (of the Co-operative Credit Association), Annasaheb Nene (Bombay), and some locally known Mahomedan gentlemen.

After the usual formalities leading up to the election of Prof. S. M. Paranjpye to the presidentship of the Conference had been gone through, the presidential address was delivered, in which all the current topics from the political and other points of view were discussed at length. The President referred to the local grievances such as the want of easy communications with other parts of the province, khoti question, salt problem, and temperance. He next briefly touched on the subject of the cancellation of passports of the Indian deputation, as well as man-power and money-power questions, which were now placed for solution before the people by the Government. He said there were two demands of the utmost importance in the country now. demand from the Government asking people for to enlist. Mr. Parajpye asked which demand should be first granted—the older one of several years' standing or the younger one conceived only a few months back. Dealing with the question of recruiting, the President said that it was the duty of his countrymen to help the Motherland and the British Empire at this crisis, but he, at the same time, advised Government to do this, namely, instead of picking up men here and men there with the temptation of a present of Rs. 50 per head, they should give all Indians the one big and common gift of Home Rule and then appeal to them for recruits.

The Conference then adjourned for the

The Conference met again the next day from 8 a.m. to 12 noon, when a number of resolutions were passed, among them being resolutions regarding "Swaraj," moved by Mr. K. P. Khadilker, the cancellation of the deputation's passports, moved by Rao Bahadur C. B. Vaidya and supporting the resolution on Self-Government, moved by the Hon. Mr. Khaparde before the Delhi Conference very recently. The Conference was dissolved after the National Anthem, composed in Marathi by Mr. Khanderao Sadashiv Nana Moroji Trilokekar, was sung.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

A U. S SENATOR'S CONCRETE PLAN.

What is regarded as the informal sounding of the world's opinion on a League of Nations and the enforcement of post-war peace has begun, says a Washington correspondent. Significance is attached to the discussion in the Senate of Senator Owen's resolution authorising the President to call for such a League. Senator Owen urged the United States, England, Japan, France, Italy, and China to draft a resolution stipulating that the principles of international law and conduct shall be "stated openly", and "not undermined by secret diplomacy." The League should require Germany to make peace within thirty days or threaten to isolate her commercially for five years. For every thirty days after the first thirty that Germany refused peace a year should be added to the penalty.

Senator Owen said M. Clemenceau, Mr. Lloyd George, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, Count Czernin, and Mr. Wilson had discussed the same principles, but their utterances had not an organisation of nations behind them. The proposed League would deny the clearances of German ships from its ports, ban German imports and exports, and secur the severance of her postal, telegraph, and telephone communications. It was predicted that such action would speedily isolate and make bankrupt the German merchants and manufacturers. The League's chief international principles would be the self-determination and self-government of peoples: national territorial integrity; actual and absolute freedom of the seas; immediate disarmament after the war, commensurate with local internal needs, a joint policing plan; and a continuation of financial and commercial pressure to enforce the League's decrees.

HOUSING OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES.

ACQUISITION OF LAND IN BYCULLA.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered an application from the Postmaster-General, Bombay, for the purchase of two pieces of land measuring about 7,082 square yards adjoining Byculla Station Road, East Agripada Estate, for building quarters for the postmen of Bombay.

The Chairman said this land, which was originally a swamp, was reclaimed by the Trust. It was required in connection with a Government scheme for housing the postmen, and if the Trust sold the land, the Government would pay the amount in cash and it would bring them about a lakh of rupees.

The Board resolved to sell the land to Government for building residential quarters for the postal employees at a rate of Rs. 14 per square yard.

THE FANTASTICS.

Miss Hilda Felstead the Principal Comedienne.

The "Fantastics" who are advertised to appear here at the Town Hall, on Tuesday, May 21st. are at present in the Punjab where they are meeting with great success. Requests for returns have been made in every city or town in which they have appeared, so great has the popularity of these Australian girls become. They are acknowledged to be quite one of the best companies yet to come to India, combining as they do, music, mirth and laughter, in such a happy way that the evening passes all too soon. To all those who are musically inclined or who enjoy a good laugh the entertainment is one of great pleasure.

TRAGIC END OF CHUNG LING SOO.

MAGICIAN SHOT ON THE STAGE.

"Chung Ling Soo," the well-known "Chinese magician," whose wonder performances in Bombay are no doubt still fresh in the minds of many, was fatally shot during his performance at the Wood Green Empire London, on the 23rd March. The accident, says the "Daily News, occurred at the second house, and in connection with the final trick of the evening. Chung Ling Soo was taken to the Wood Green Hospital, where he lived only a few hours.

Mr. F. Kametaro, stage manager to Soo for 16 years, stated: "I was on the stage with two other assistants at the time. They both had guns, and we called for a committee from the audience as usual. Two soldiers came up and examined the bullets put into the rifles and the powder. I directed them to go into a corner out of the way, and upon receiving the cue from Mr. Soo I gave the order to fire. Mr. Soo had a china plate with which he was supposed to deflect the bullets.

"Both assistants fired. Mr. Soo always fixed the guns in his private room. After the bullets were fired Mr. Soo usually staggered, and when he fell I thought it was the usual performance. He then called out, 'Oh, my God! Upon going to him we found that the bullet had passed right through him."

It is understood that the deception in the trick was that the bullets placed in the guns do not leave the muzzles, but by a device in the mechanism remaine in the gun. Why on this occasion the bullet was projected is not at present known.

Mr. Soo, who was an American, was 59 years old and had performed before the King on several occasions.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

In reply to a request by the Coal Controller to reduce lighting to a minimum on account of the coal shortage, the management of the Royal Opera House have dispensed for the time with fully seventy per cent. of the illumination of the theatre without placing any burden of inconvenience on patrons. Only two large arc lamps are alight in the front of the theatre; in the house the small globes only are being used; and in the garden there are lights during the interval and for a period of five minutes before and after it. It is hoped that other theatres in Bombay will be sufficiently patriotic to follow suit if they have not already reduced their consumption of electricity.

To-night Mr. DuCasse presents another entire change of programme after three very successful nights with "Daddy." The new bill is topped by "Camille", a wonderful adaptation for the screen of Alexandre Dumas' "Lady of the Camellias," the immortal classic ever associated with the name of Sarah Bernhardt. The principal role is in the safe care of Clara Kimball Young, who is without doubt the most celebrated screen actress in America, though, we believe, Bombay has not had the privilege of seeing her before. Of all Mr. DuCasse's programmes, this one promises to prove the most memorable.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Business on the stock exchange was limited and mostly consisted in speculative dealings in Clives and Kamarhattys, the former at one time touched Rs. 242 and the latter changed hands at Rs. 642. There was very little doing in other directions, coals being quite neglected and very little enquiry obtaining for miscellaneous and industrials. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bokaro and Ramgurh 16-4.
Jute:—Anglo-India ord 262, Barnagore ord 132, Bally 180, Clive ord 240, Delta pref 103, Howrah ord 42-8, Kamarhatty ord 634, Kankinarrah ord 732, Kinnison ord 830, Lawrence ord 510, Lansdowne ord 355, New Central ord 730, Northbrook ord 43, Reliance ord 38.
Miscellaneous:—Behar Oil 38, Bengal Brass 28-4, Indian Galvanizing 9-4 p; Surma Valley Saw Mills 20, Smith Stanistreet pref 107.
Government Paper:—Three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 64-4 to Rs. 64-8 and small lots were done at Rs. 64-12 to Rs. 65.

A PUBLIC DANGER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the "Social Service Quarterly," Mr. T. S. Krishnamurti deals with the leper nuisance. It is not only a nuisance but a public danger as well. I am sorry it has not received the attention it seriously demands. The reason for this is that medical opinion is divided as to whether the disease is contagious and communicable by contact and association. This divergance of opinion is responsible for inaction in the direction of legislation. Wherever seggregation has been put in force, the disease has gradually been stamped out. In spite of difference of opinion between medical men, I, as an layman, hold that legislation ought to be introduced and the separation, seggregation and removal of the lepers should be enforced. I am strengthened in this view by things seen by my own eyes. A leprous father communicated his *virus*, first to one son and then to another, all three living, eating and sleeping in one and the same house, perhaps all in the room. A leprous brother has communicated the disease to a brother and a nephew living together. A third case, I know of, is almost similar to the first. Other instances of similar nature are not unknown. What seems strange is that, whereas in matters of smaller account legislation has been put in operation, such a repulsive and loathsome disease as leprosy has been left out of the serious attention of the Legislature. In Bombay wells that had existed for years had to be closed and the crusade against them still continues though with slackened vigour, most of the wells having ceased to exist under the municipal warfare. They had to be dealt with in spite of opposition and religious objection, because the medicals held that they were responsible for the malaria in the city. Nobady could stand against the municipal dogma. After the campaign against wells, came the campaign against privies and regardless of the fact that many a requisition brought home to many a poor house owner ruin and poverty, the demand is enforced in all its vigour. Hardly anybody realizes the rack to which poor house-holders are put in order to meet the expense in these hard times. But once the municipal authority has pronounced an opinion, the cause of the poor is finished,—such is the force of the relentless dogma. Side by side with this campaign, goes the work of demolishing houses unfit for human habitation.

Sir, I do not say that sanitary improvements should not be carried out because they involve house-owners in heavy expenses. I would only say that in the excess of their zeal, the officers and their underlings are prone to exercise their powers arbitrarily and harshly. This must be prevented or checked.

My main object to ask you to insert this letter is to draw the attention of Government to the desirability of legislating with a view to the removal and seggregation of the lepers. I have referred to wells, privies and houses unfit for human habitation to show that if legislation has been resorted to in regard to them, with far greater reason one should adovate legislation for the suppression of a disease which everywhere is regarded with horror and as a danger. It has been almost stamped out from European countries because the leper has not been allowed to mix with the healthy, and I think it is now high time that India, should be awakened to the reality of the danger, Bombay, its first city giving the lead.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

May 14.

DISEASE AND SUPERSTITION

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES IN BOMBAY SUBURB.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—For the last three months or so, a certain kind of disease having symptoms very like those of plague, typhoid or enteric fever has been rampant amongst the natives in the northern part of the city. As the reports are current and enquiries made in that direction go to show, a certain woman of Agri caste at Sion was the first person to be attacked by this disease. She was cured without any medicine. The only remedy applied being the burning of incense, camphor and sandalwood and applying the latter two on the glands. Drumbeating and singing of songs by what are called the "Bhagats" (persons claiming to have supernatural powers) continue day and night in the affected areas to the annoyance of others, who are not allowed to enjoy their peaceful rest at night. This system has become so very common that anyone falling ill through whatever reason has perforce no other source, but to fall a prey blindly to this, at times unwholesome practice of treating the disease as another type of small-pox. It may be that the air is rendered pure by the burning of incense, camphor and sandal wood as these things contain antiseptic ingredients. Moreover, the patient is not afraid so much in this case as he is, when he knows that he has been attacked by plague.

The following two concrete examples on the subject will satisfy the curiosity of the public:—

Last month the father of a graduate friend of mine in Parel fell ill. As is quite natural his sons kept him under the treatment of Dr. S. S. Batliwalla. After a careful diagnosis of the case, he pronounced the disease to be enteric fever. Unfortunately the patient did not survive. The fact that the deceased gentleman was treated medically has been now made responsible for the premature death of his landlord's wife and a young child. It is incomprehensible, how the supposed mistake of the deceased gentleman's family in treating him medically is attributed as the cause of the death of two innocent human beings. It is a pity that the Matas (the small-pox as is termed by the Hindoos) possessing supernatural powers should not have been competent enough to spare the two innocent human beings for no earthly fault of theirs in the transaction.

The second instance is very funny. One Mr. Kesrinath Rath, a promising lad of 16 and nephew of Dr. O. J. Rath, died of this disease on the 22nd April last. It seems that the boy was attacked some time before and recovered. After his recovery he used to play games at other's places. He was however reattacked by the very disease. The house of the boy on the night of the 21st April was the scene of great excitement. The boy expired at about 9 p.m. and camphor and incense worth hundreds of rupees were being burnt throughout the nooks and corners of the house to appease the angry goddesses. Drumbeating as usual was kept on going at its greatest possible height. The Bhagats promised the return of the life in the afternoon of the next day. People waited till that time and as any sensible man would expect there was no noticeable change in the corpse. After an hour or so the remnants with valuable clothings were consigned to the dust. Some loafers, in order to serve their own purpose, spread a rumour to the effect that they were told by the chief goddess at Sion that the boy would return alive within 21 days. To corroborate the veracity of this statement, they invented a story that two boys of a Brahmin at Mahim returned to life after they were buried. This had the effect of deluding the poor credulous mother. She placed her implicit confidence in the Bhagats and had even visions that her son would return alive soon. In anticipation the bewildered mother has allowed all the usual ceremonies to be kept up till his return. Yesterday was the day of his expected return from the land of the unknown. The burial ground was thronged with thousands of persons for the last two or three days. There were also some city police to keep order. About 30 persons, male and female, were dancing throughout the day round the place, where he was buried treading under their feet the filled in ditches of other fresh burials, without any convincing effect on the inquisitive spectators. Yesterday at about 1 p.m. I had been with some friends in the burial ground. As we had shoes on the Bhagats tried to stop us. But we made our way to the spot and were greatly shocked to see the humbugs playing their role without any hindrance in the broad daylight in these days of science. The shocking scene would never have taken place or could at least have been avoided, if the village Patel had taken proper measures (in case of emergency with the aid of the police) to see that no one entered the compound without his permission. The boy has not yet returned, but it is rumoured that he may return within six months or if the anger of the Matas has reached its extremity by the censure of the public, he will return in the form of a child to his sister.

This morning municipal subordinates were seen entering the deceased's premises to disinfect the room, where he died.

It is now high time that the authorities arrested these Bhagats and put a stop to their ever increasing nuisance.—Yours, etc.,

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Parel, May 13.

A Calcutta message says:—Colonel W. A. L. Fletcher, D.S.O., commanding A Battalion of the Liverpool Regt. in France, has been awarded the Legion of Honour. Colonel Fletcher is the eldest brother of Lady Sanderson.

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OUR SUNDAY EDITION.

Commencing from Sunday the 2nd June, 1918, copies of the SUNDAY EDITION of the "Bombay Chronicle" will be sold by Street Vendors at ANNAS TWO per copy. Subscribers' copies will be supplied at the usual rate of Rs. 5 per year.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., LTD.,
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, 15th May, 1918.

A NATIONAL EFFORT.

The indigenous systems of medicine known as the Ayurvedic and the Unani have had, for some years past, to face two dangers—one external, the other internal. The external danger has been the hostile attitude of the votaries—especially official votaries—of Western system of medicine who have consistently made attempts to discredit the systems—attempts which have in quite recent times assumed very serious and deplorable aspects. This attitude has been considerably encouraged by the apathy of the Government towards these systems and the failure of the latter to accord to them that measure of assistance and patronage which they received as their due from the State in pre-British days. The danger from inside has been the actual state of degradation into which the systems have sunk ever since the introduction into the country of the Western medical science. Even more than most other arts and sciences which once flourished in India, the indigenous medical science has been left a good distance behind in the march of modern progress. Slavish adherence to antiquated theories and out of date methods of treatment and the reluctance to keep abreast of modern developments have combined to keep it in a state of neglect and stagnation has naturally led to impoverishment—apart from the fact that the science has also suffered considerably on account of the activities of a vast variety of quacks, who, in the absence of any legal restrictions, did not refrain until recently from perpetrating iniquitous crimes in its name.

On the other hand, not only have the "teeming millions" of India absolute faith in the Ayurvedic and Unani systems, but they have no other facilities of medical treatment except what the practice of these systems offers. This fact should alone be a sufficient inducement to efforts for infusing increased vitality in these systems. But there is yet another and that is the glorious past of these systems and the spirit which animated their illustrious founders, who, labouring centuries ago, always kept themselves abreast of the times despising nothing that was known in their own times and, while loyal to traditions, always acting on the recognition that loyalty to truth was of supremely greater importance if their system had any pretension to effective and useful existence. It is a welcome sign of times that the same spirit is animating the founders and organisers of the All-India Ayurvedic and Unani Conference which will commence its eighth session on Friday in this City. They have realised that a Hakim or a Vaid is not sufficiently equipped for his task in these days if he is only trained under a system that adheres slavishly to tenets laid down years ago and does not take into account the secrets which the votaries of science are extracting day by day from nature.

The Conference owes its being to Haziqulmulk Hakim Mahomed Ajmal Khan of Delhi, who is its permanent President. Apart from the main object of developing the Unani and Ayurvedic systems in the light of modern scientific discoveries and progress, it also aims at protecting their adherents from the evil effects of medical Registration Acts passed, in recent years, in every province. During the last seven years of its existence, it has achieved considerable success in its aims. The Ayurvedic and Unani College at Delhi, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lord Hardinge and which is now under construction, and the Ayurvedic and Tibbi Madresah in the same city are practical manifestations of this success. But the success is not what it might have been, if both the public at large and the Vaids and Hakims as a class had taken that keen, intelligent and active interest in the work performed by the Conference and, we may add, by the Exhibition attached to it, which it deserves. Apart from the obvious purpose which the Conference serves, there is yet another compelling reason why the response to its work should be greater than it has been hitherto. And it is this that the Conference exemplifies the practical harmonisation of Hindu and Mahomedan culture.

MUNICIPALITIES AND SOCIAL WELFARE.

In the current number of that useful journal, "The Social Service Quarterly," Mr. L. G. Khare inquires at some length into the possibilities of "Municipal endeavour in Social Welfare." Cheered apparently by a pious expression in 1910 of future good intentions by the Government of the day with regard to municipal administration, Mr. Khare attempts to ascertain how far our municipalities in Western India have succeeded in carrying into execution schemes of public utility and of social welfare. According to the Government Press Note of 14th March, 1910, which he quotes, "with the extended franchise and the withdrawal of official and nominated presidents municipal administration in this Presidency is now about to enter on a new era. Direct official control will be withdrawn, and the result of this change will be watched with interest." Years have passed by, and the new era is yet to arrive, and the recent happenings like the one in connection with the Sholapur municipality are not calculated to encourage the hope that so long as the existing irresponsible bureaucratic rule lasts, we shall in any manner be travelling towards the Promised Land.

Municipal endeavour in matters sanitary and educational has hitherto been seriously handicapped owing to the niggardly attitude of the Imperial Government in its manner of financial assistance. This attitude has not prevented it however from indulging in the pleasant habit of reading homilies on the utility of sanitary progress. As Mr. Khare observes: "The Government of India is in the habit of emphasising great sanitary truths in lengthy resolutions, but it does not add to this emphasis the pleasant touch of financial assistance." An English weekly of the repute of the "Statist," whose remarks we quoted the other day, complained of this same parsimonious attitude on the part of the Government of India. Mr. Khare gives an interesting account of the variety of social welfare work which the municipality of Paris has undertaken from so early as 1875. He refers in detail to the municipal enterprise displayed by many a German town council in ensuring for its citizens a healthy supply of milk, a cheap source of lighting energy, reading rooms, municipal employment bureaux, and a variety of other useful institutions which foresight, probity and enthusiasm in the town councillors can assure for their fellow townsmen. Quoting an English observer of German conditions of municipal government, he says with indirect humour: "The mental harizon of the average English municipal politician, *and therefore* of the average Indian municipal politician is still limited to drains, roads, and building operations, whereas nothing human is alien to the German conception of town Government."

Thanks to the indefatigable and persistent activity of the Hon. Mr. Patel, the question of local self-government has been constantly kept before the public mind, though the Government of Lord Willingdon, in spite of their oft-repeated solicitude, have contended themselves with making small and half-hearted advances. There is, however, every reason to believe that in the immediate years to come, whether the bureaucracy will it or not, local self-government in this Presidency and in every other part of the country, will be a reality rather than the sham that it is now and the opportunities for civic service will be correspondingly greater. As Mr. Khare truly says, "there are now a larger number of people in India who realise that 'life is not so much what one can get but what one can give,' and that it is "opportunity to serve." This realisation is bound, as the days pass, to have its effect in accelerating the widespread growth in India of the civic idea, which demands "a keener sense of social equity, which prompts the citizen to be of use to his community, however limited the sphere of work." A knowledge of the variety of social welfare work which is possible for our municipal councillors is, however, indispensable and must be imbibed by those who hope to take a responsible part in civic affairs. Mr. Khare has done well to touch upon this subject. But the subject requires to be pursued further.

THE LATEST "DETENU" HORROR.

We take the following report from the "Amrita Bazar Patrika":—

TRIAL OF THE CHAR LAWRENCE DETENUS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Chittagong, May 6.

Before a Special Tribunal came the first of the three cases against the Char Lawrence detenus. In the first case against Harihar Mukherjee and Anath Ghose, five charges were framed of finding Anath in Harihar's houses between 8 and 9 p.m. on the 9th April last. Babus J. M. Sen Gupta, Srish Chatterjee of Dacca and Pulin Ch. Das defended. Charges were framed before any evidence was taken or before the opening of the case. Counsels' objection was overruled. Six prosecution witnesses were called who admitted that the bazar is two miles distant and shuts in the evening. There is one petty local shop. The houses are built in paddy fields. One witness admitted that Anath went to take meals with Harihar. Anath's statement is to the effect that Inspector Sarat told him to take his meal with any one else, as he was without food, for three days. So he went to Harihar's house. Harihar stated that Sarat asked Anath to take food somewhere. The Police indirectly forced them to violate the rules. Humanity which was greater than law dictated him to give food to Anath. Five detenus in the second case were called by counsel as witnesses, who all deposed of great hardship there on account of want of rice fit for middle class people and want of firewood at times. Accused's written instructions to counsel were taken away by the Police inspite of strong objections. The Inspector began reading them in court which did not prevent.

Chittagong, May 7.

An unanimous judgment was delivered on the first case sentencing both the accused to three months's rigorous imprisonment each. The Commissioners believed the police officers and thought other detenus took their side. They could not deal leniently with them as that would encourage others, and found no extenuating circumstances. Counsel submitted two petitions stating that the accused in other two cases did not wish to defend themselves as all their instruction papers had been taken away by police who prepared the case. Accordingly the Counsel withdrew.

Apart from the farce of setting up a Special Tribunal for the trial of a temporary breach of regulations by two detenus, which is pitiful enough, there is unfortunately the tragic side of this case, which provides yet another illustration of the lengths to which the authorities in Bengal are prepared to go in the set process of torturing these men, detained in unhealthy out-of-the-way villages, without charge or trial. Two detenus have dined together in defiance of the rules and a Special Tribunal is set up to sentence them to three months' rigorous imprisonment! And this is not Siberia in the days of Tsarism but British India to-day!" We do not care to discuss the obvious unfairness of the conviction; the acceptance of the Police version against the mass of evidence on the other side,—with the improbability of the guest ever having got into his host's house and dined there, if the Inspector had been vigilantly doing his duty, staring the Tribunal in the face. The merits of the case as a case need not be discussed. The whole incident is nauseating to all sense of humanity, and we ask His Excellency Lord Chelmsford and his colleagues whether it is fit and decent that this sort of thing should continue under the name of British justice.

Notes of the Day.

The Ancient Theory.

The "Times" has pronounced its verdict on the Delhi War Conference and wonders why such an assemblage was not called two or three years ago. There is no such wonder in India at all, for it was considered from the beginning that the officials could work sufficiently well and win the war. Circumstances changed, and it occurred to the bureaucracy that there would be some advantage in consulting, however formally, their own nominees from the people. Every one went to the Conference as for some great Imperial solemnity and returned knowing that the bureaucracy still regarded India's burden in the war as a matter for departmental disposal. The "Times", professing superior knowledge of the prospects of men in India, contradicts certain alleged rumours and declares that the field for recruitment is limited. There is no pause for an inquiry as to who limited it. The bureaucracy has been perpetuating artificial distinctions as to the classes of people who are "martial" and "non-martial." It is up to the British nation to realise that, if they show real regard for the self-respect of Indians, the field for recruitment in India is not limited as the "Times" says, but really unlimited.

A Clear Conscience.

The purpose of German Junkers is to model every German on a single pattern and they never permit opinion to be diversified by the expression of truth. Lord Bryce's article in the "Daily Chronicle" emphasises the fact that the people of Germany are kept in the dark about the actualities that preceded the war. Anti-English feeling has been created and fostered on the deliberate scheme that the prejudices of the people should be exploited to preserve the temper of fury against England. The Lichnowsky memorandum came as a bombshell to the Junkers who had tutored the masses with fables about British premeditation. Truth-telling in Prussia is a very dangerous game and Prince Lichnowsky is being prosecuted for the violation of approved German statecraft. Lord Bryce remarks, with justice, that the memorandum is the best vindication of Britain. The greatest interest of the British Empire was peace, and our unpreparedness is a proof of our pacific intentions—though not of political foresight. "Never in her long history," as Lord Bryce says, "had Britain so perfectly clear a conscience as in the case of this war."

Lord Lansdowne Complains.

Lord Lansdowne protests against being classed with advocates of peace by surrender. That a section of the British Press indulged in indiscriminate abuse of Lord Lansdowne may be admitted, but it was the despondent spirit pervading his Lordship's letters that made even his friends disown him. On a literal interpretation of his words, Lord Lansdowne never advocated peace by surrender, but he assumed at a particularly wrong moment that the ends for which Britain fought could be attained by discussion and compromise. This is a war which will be ended more by a decision in the field, than by diplomacy at a peace conference. Lord Lansdowne is an old-world aristocrat who believes sincerely that half the war can be fought by polite bargaining with Germany, forgetting for the moment that Germany is not a customer of the old-world style. Any idea of successful negotiations at present is, in the words of Lord Curzon, chimerical. Germany has now definitely chosen the ordeal of battle and we cannot propose a bit of negotiation in return. We do not want the tragedy of Brest-Litovsk repeated.

Slavs in Austria.

The cry for freedom has been moving like a hurricane throughout the world and it is now significant that the juntas in Germany and Austria have been forced to make some pretence of reforming the constitution for the better representation of the people. The problem of representative Government in Austria has two main difficulties and Count Wekerle is trying to escape both by making peurile concessions. The first difficulty is the reluctance of the Crown, from motives of self-preservation no doubt, to permit any diminution of the present monarchical dictatorship. The second difficulty is the passion of diverse races to glide out of that mockery of an Empire, on the principle of self-determination. Premier Wekerle has ruled that while granting universal suffrage, he must insidiously refuse the privilege to the Slavs by making the condition that a voter must know the Hungarian language. This qualification, in simple words, means that the unity of the Slavs by the bond of language is as anathema for their political recognition.

Reduced Lights.

The management of the Royal Opera House announce that in response to a request by the Coal Controller to reduce lighting, in view of the coal shortage, they have resolved to dispense with fully seventy per cent. of the illumination of the theatre and they entertain the hope that other theatres in Bombay will be sufficiently patriotic to follow suit, if they have not already done so. We believe some of our theatres, especially the cinema houses, have already considerably curtailed their consumption of electricity, but further reductions may be necessary and we have no doubt all without exception will cheerfully respond to the Coal Controller's invitation. A reference to the London papers received by the last mail will show that the restrictions as to lighting there are far more stringent than any imposed or contemplated here.

The "Curfew" Order.

The new "curfew" order directs that not only should all theatres and places of entertainment close at 10-30 p.m., but also that shop windows should not be illuminated. Hot meals are not to be served in any hotel, club or restaurant after 9-30 at night, and if one eats in the dining rooms of these places after ten o'clock that must be done in darkness. In short, Londoners are reverting to the good old early-to-bed practice. The theatrical profession, generally, have accepted the decision of Government in the spirit of finest patriotism. Their attitude was admirably summed up by Mr. Gerald du Maurier, of Wyndham's Theatre: "It is idle to discuss the decision. The Government tell us that this is necessary in the interest of the nation, and we accept their decision. That is really all that is to be said about the matter, and the same remark applies to other questions that may be raised, such as the effect on the social life of the community. We shall all have to accommodate ourselves to the change, which, after all, is not very great." We have little doubt that the same sentiments of patriotism will inspire the profession in Bombay.

Mutiny in the Adriatic.

The naval mutiny at Pola and Cattaro occurred nearly three months ago and is now interesting only as an indication of the general disaffection that has been prevailing in Austria during the last twelve months. The cause of the outbreak was plain in the demand for immediate peace. It is a demand which all people in Austria from the Emperor downwards have been making in their own furtive manner and which is foiled on account of the incorporation of Austria in the German Empire. The insurrection at Pola was comparatively small, while at Cattaro not less than six cruisers and several destroyers raised the red flag. The position was, as usual, rescued by the Teutonic element who true to their instinct began by giving the mutineers a guarantee of immunity and then, on the surrender of the rebels, set about the task of revenge. The striking fact about the mutiny is that the crews in revolt consisted of members of some of the subject-nations in Austria who are seething with disaffection. There is no sign that the deadly ferment is going to abate. Austria-Hungary is an Empire whose discordant elements are kept together in the steel-frame of tyranny.

SECURITY OF INDIAN INVESTMENTS.

A PROMISING OUTLOOK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 14.

In view of the revival of the demand for gilt-edged investments owing to cheaper money the newspaper "Financier" draws attention to the attractions of Indian railway stocks which, it says, offer very satisfactory yields at current prices. The "Financier" is confident that the outcome of the war will finally dispose of the German menace in India and thus enhance the security of Indian investments. It says, India has contributed magnificently to the resources of the Empire, but has not been impoverished thereby, and the outlook for years after the war is distinctly promising. The conditions of trade have been revolutionised, new markets opened for the productions of India and the seeds of new industries sown which will bear fruit in adding to the productive wealth of the country and to the traffic of its railways. The war has developed a new spirit of enterprise in the steady old-fashioned ways in India.

FRENCH STAND ON AVRE.

MUTUAL ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

ENEMY LINES PENETRATED IN LORRAINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13, 4-20 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 14.

A French communiqué says there was mutual artillery fire at some points north and south of the Avre. Detachments penetrated the German lines north of Momeny in Lorraine and brougt back prisoners.

RECIPROCAL BOMBARDMENT ON AVRE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 14.

To-night's French communiqué says: There is nothing to report except somewhat lively reciprocal bombardment notably on both banks of the Avre.

BRITISH FRONT.

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13, 12-35 p.m.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 14.

A British communiqué says there was hostile artillery fire in the Somme valley and Albert sectors and between Locon and the Nieppe forest.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT BOMBS OSTEND.

DOCKS, SEAPLANE BASE AND ZEEBRUGGE MOLE HIT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 14.

The Admiralty states that between the 6th May and the 12th May the aircraft from Dunkirk successfully bombed the docks and the seaplane base at Ostend, also the Zeebrugge Mole and ock gates and the shipping Several direct hits were made on the sheds on the Zeebrugge Mole and a large shed at Ostend was completely burnt out. We destroyed six machines and drove down two during patrols. One British machine is missing. A seaplane on Friday in the North Sea engaged a Zeppelin which retreated after half an hour.

GERMAN TROOPS HURRING TO WESTERN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, May 4. (Delayed.)
Recd. 5 p.m. May 14.

Refugees from Riga state that numerous German troops have recently been hurried to the Western Front.

THE VINDICTIVE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 12.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 14.

Papers state that when the Vindictive was approaching the harbour the officers, owing to the heavy fire from the shore batteries, went into the conning tower, but when the time came to sink the ship all returned to the deck to see the operation carried out.

The German official account mentions that the British developed artificial fog at Zeebrugge simultaneously with the attack on Ostend, probably to distract German attention. It is noteworthy that while the German official account contends that the Vindictive was sunk outside the harbour the account of a so-called eye-witness published in Berlin admits that the Vindictive struck the jetty.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

LODGED WITH PRIVY COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 14

The appeal of Mrs. Besant against the judgments of the Madras High Court on 18th. October 1916, that certain articles in "New India" contravened the Indian Press Act was lodged with Privy Council to-day.

EMIGRANTS' INFORMATION BUREAU.

BILL INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 14.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Walter Long introduced a Bill to improve the organisation for affording information and assistance to emigrants from the United Kingdom and providing for the establishment of a central emigration authority and supervision and control of passage brokers, third agents and emigration societies and for purposes connected therewith.

ITALIAN STAND ON MONTE CORNO.

VIGOROUS ENEMY ATTACK ARRESTED.

HEAVY LOSSES INFLICTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 14.

An Italian communiqué says after intense bombarmdent on Saturday night the enemy attacked our new positions on Monte Corno but were arrested by our fire and when we counterattacked he was obliged to retire with heavy losses.

CATTARO SUBMARINE BASE BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 14, 4-10 a.m.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 14.

A Rome official message says: Our aeroplanes successfully bombarded the submarine base at Cattaro. All machines returned safely in spite of heavy barrage.

LORD READING ON INDIA'S DEVOTION TO THE EMPIRE.

EX-PRESIDENT TAFT ON BRITAIN'S WAR AIM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, May 12.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 14.

Lord Reading addressing the National Press Club, paid a tribute to America's swift and unhesitating response to the Allies' call. He praised the efforts of Canada, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand and said that India had proved her devotion by her attitude in the present crisis. German efforts to start disaffection in India having failed.

The British Empire and the United States were each based upon keeping the sovereign authority of the country as the sanctuary of liberty founded on justice and right. Together they would proceed determined that our system should prevail and that there should be no room in the world for military despotism.

Ex-President Taft, introducing Lord Reading, paid a high tribute to Britain's efforts which were something they could not appreciate nor estimate. "We are living in comfort and luxury and have lost comparatively few men. We are not living in the valley of the shadow of death as has been Britain to whom we owe our liberty. Britain rid the world of the greatest military conqueror the world ever saw and did it by sacrifice and holding on. St. Helena finally told the determination to stand up for civilisation against tyranny and world domination. Her function in this war is the same."

MILITARY CROSSES FOR CONSPICUOUS GALLANTRY.

TWO GURKHA RIFLEMEN HONOURED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 2-15, p.m., May 14.

The "Gazette" announces that the Military Cross has been awarded to Captain G. F. Turner, Indian Army, for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty. He led a party of his regiment five miles over a difficult country, rushed and surprised an enemy picket and killed several of the enemy. He showed great skill and initiative.

The Military Cross is also awarded to two Gurkha Riflemen, both of whom are officially stated to have set a magnificent example of courage and determination.

Subadar-Major Bhim Singh Thpa led a platoon in an attack through intense machine-gun and rifle fire. After the capture of enemy's position he filled of his own initiative the gap between the right of the battalion and the next unit, the British officer being killed, and took command of that portion of the line and consolidated the position under very heavy shell and machinegun fire.

Subadar Damar Sing Gurung led an attack on an enemy patrol. He outstripped the men he was in charge, of rushed one of the enemy and wrested from him a bomb he was about to throw. During a strong enemy counterattack he volunteered to go to an advanced portion of the line which was endangered by the enemy's attack, crossed one hundred yards of the exposed ground under heavy rifle fire and took command of that part of the line until the attack was finally repulsed.

OFFICERS MENTIONED BY GENERAL MAUDE.

The "Gazette" states that General Maude mentions the following additional officers: Captain Rainsford-Hannay, Indian Army, and Captain J. G. Wilson, Indian Army, both killed.

BRITISH MINE-SWEEPER SUNK.

2 OFFICERS AND 13 MEN MISSING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 12.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 14.

The Admiralty announces that a mine sweeping sloop was torpedoed and sunk on May 6th. Two officers and thirteen men are missing.

MUTINY IN AUSTRIA.

DISTURBANCES AT POLA AND CATTARO.

MUTINEERS' DEMAND FOR IMMEDIATE PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m. May 14.

An Austrian mutiny began at Pola early in February among arsenal workers. Almost a simultaneous rising at Cattaro indicates connivance between the two ports. The mutineers at Pola demanded the cessation of various disciplinary measures and punishments which were inflicted both on the vessels and ashore. The movement soon spread to ships and crews left their posts thronged the decks shouting and hurrahing. The officers were powerless. The Naval authorities parleyed with the men for a week and finally granted all the demands.

The mutiny at Cattaro was more serious. MUTINEERS GAIN MASTER OF FORT. Six cruisers and several destroyers hoisted the red flag. The German and Magyar elements in some ships resisted the mutineers turning upon the latter guns of one of the cruisers killing a number. After three days the mutineers gained mastery of the port, seized the officers and removed the admiral to confinement on another ship. They treated him roughly. The mutineers by printed pamphlets signed by a committee of crews gave all orders ashore and afloat. They wirelessed their demands to Vienna giving prominence to the demand for immediate peace. The authorities sent placating non-comittal replies and after prolonged councils sent to Cattaro another fleet divisions under Germano-Austrian admirals. The situation was now critical owing to the outbreak of murmurings in the new division but the position was saved by the Teutonic element on one of the revolting cruisers overpowering the mutineers. The revolt lasted eight days. As most of Austria's sailors belong to oppressed races undoubtedly the ferment in the fleet will continue.

PERILOUS SITUATION IN AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

PREMIER FACED WITH INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 5 p.m. May 14.

The situation in both Austria and Hungary continues perilous. German papers predict the resignation of Austrian Premier, Seidler, who is faced with almost insuperable difficulties in connection with the Southern Slav agitation and other racial problems. Von Zogler, the Slav Minister, has resigned owing to the threatened repressive measures against the Slavs.

With regard to Hungary, the announcement by Premier Wekerle, while apparently granting universal suffrage, insists that every voter must be a master of the Hungarian language. This effectively bars the masses of the Slavs.

THE PEACE OF BUKHAREST.

A PURE "MAILED FIST TREATY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 12.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 14.

There is considerable criticism in Germany and Austria concerning the peace of Bukharest.

The "Leipzic Volkszeitung" describes it as a pure "mailed fist treaty" containing open annexations and concealed war indemnities in the shape of economic promises as burdensome as money indemnities.

The "Neues Wiener Tagblatt" exhorts Germany to be more moderate in her Eastern treaties and warns Austria against considering it a reconciliation. It thinks that Rumania only concluded the treaty because she must and because she hopes that it will be completely reversed at the peace conference.

How much this criticism is justified appears from Amsterdam telegrams giving details of the supplementary treaty between Germany and Rumania. The latter renounces the indemnities for damage caused by Germany and undertakes to refund the money paid for such damage.

On the contrary, the Germans who suffered damage in the Rumanian territory will be recompensed. Moreover Rumania must SHALOM.
indemnify neutrals in Rumania for damage by the Germans.

A Commission of one third each of the Rumanians, the Germans and the neutrals will decide the amount of compensation. All the pre-war treaties and agreements are restored and the Germans in the Rumanian service before the war who were dismissed, will all be restored with full rank and salary. A significant clause is that compelling Rumania to grant amnesty to the Germans for their political conduct or military conduct based on political grounds during the war. Finally, the German Reichsbank shall retain for years the balances of the Rumanian National Bank as security.

CATASTROPHE IN PETROGRAD.

LENIN'S DEMAND TO FOOD ORGANISATIONS.

ALL IMMEDIATE HELP DEMANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW, May 11.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 14.

Lenin has telegraphed to all food organisations demanding immediate help in view of the catastrophic position in Petrograd. He says "The counter-revolution is raising its head and turning the discontent of the starving masses against the Soviet authority.

GEN. SEMENOFF'S PROGRESS,

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
HARBIN, May 13.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 14.

General Semenoff has issued a communiqué stating that he restored the bridge blown up by the Bolsheviks over the Onon river, which he crossed. Semenoff now occupies Adrianostsk. He says, he continues to meet with popular sympathy and he has issued a proclamation assuring the Transbaikal population that his movement is not counter-revolutionary, but intended to restore lawful freedom. Many Russian soldiers from Siberia are joining Semenoff.

They state that the situation in Russia is becoming favourable for such a movement owing to the general discontent with Bolshevik despotism.

CONFIDENCE IN SUBMARINISM

CAPELLE'S DECLARATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, May 12.
Recd. 11-15 p.m., May 14.

In the Reichstag on Navy Estimates von Capelle declared that the reports for April of unrestricted submarinism were again favourable. Naturally, losses occurred, but the increase in the submarines exceeded the losses.

Submarinism was more and more developing into a struggle between submarine action and construction of ships. America had built a little and her building was far below expectations. Even if it increased, America herself would use up the increase. There was every reason to regard submarines with trust and confidence.

Referring to the declaration by Mr. Lloyd George that even if the land war were lost, the naval war would still be far from ending, von Capelle said, "We must wait and see whether the British people makes this threat its own. If it does, our submarines must continue to do their duty."

Other speakers emphasised that the Reichstag unanimously favoured unrestricted submarinism.

STRAINED GERMANO-DUTCH RELATIONS.

THE GERMAN THREAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 11.
Recd. 5 p.m., May 14.

The Foreign Minister speaking in the Second Chamber stated that the reason the Government described the recent situation with Germany as strained was due to the manner in which Germany made her demands, a part of which were immediately recognised as unacceptable. The Dutch Minister in Berlin was clearly told that if the German demands were not granted, the consequences would be most serious for Holland. M. Louden added that the Associated Governments fully understood the seriousness of Holland's position and had declared, while maintaining their standpoint as regards principle, that they would not place difficulties in Holland's way with regard to the arrangement made.

FIGHTING IN PALESTINE.

GERMAN WRITER ON ITS IMPORTANCE

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMSTERDAM, May 11.
Recd. 5-15 p.m., May 14.

A well-known German military writer, Colonel Gaedke, reviewing the war situation in the "Vorwaerts," points out that if the British succeed in their object of cutting the Hedjaz Railway, Arabia would probably be lost to Turkey. Substantial political importance must therefore be ascribed to the fighting in Palestine. Colonel Gaedke adds that from the British standpoint Mr. Lloyd George is right when he does not permit himself to be turned from his object by press attacws.

SILVER COIN FOR IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 14.

The Bank of Ireland states that over half a million sterling of silver coin was received in Ireland from the Mint during the year ending May 10th, compared with one hundred thousand sterling during the previous twelve months.

RELEASE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS IN MOSCOW.

ON OCCASION OF CELEBRATION OF MAY-DAY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MOSCOW May 2. (Delayed.)
Recd. 5 p.m. May 14.

In the celebration of the May-Day, many political and criminal prisoners were released including the former War Minister, Sukhomlinoff and the other ministers of the Romanoff and Kerensky regimes, except those charged with high treason and embezzlement.

EMPEROR KARL GOES TO GERMAN HEADQUARTERS.

AMSTERDAM, May 13.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 14.

Emperor Karl accompanied by Burian and General von Arz, Chief of the Staff have gone to the German Headquarters.

NEW C.-IN-C. IN IRELAND ARRIVES IN DUBLIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 14.

General Shaw, successor to General Mahon as Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, has arrived in Dublin.

GENL. TRENCHARD'S NEW OFFICE.

COMMAND OF IMPORTANT PART OF BRITISH AIR FORCE IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that General Sir Hugh Trenchard had accepted the command of a very important part of the British air force in France.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

PROPOSED EXPERIMENT REJECTED BY COMMONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 14.

The House of Commons has rejected by 166 votes to 110 the proposal for experimental proportional representation in one hundred constituencies in accordance with the arrangement between the Lords and the Commons when the Electoral Reform Bill passed. The decision finally disposes of proportional representation during the present Parliament.

IRON MINE AT KAICHOW.

CONCESSION GIVEN TO JAPANESE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
SHANGHAI, May 13.
Recd. 8 p.m., May 14.

It is officially confirmed that in spite of the fierce opposition of local authorities the Japanese have obtained the concession of an important iron mine at Kaichow in the province of Kiangsu.

NEWCASTLE BY-ELECTION.

MR. SHORTT RETURNED UNOPPOSED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 14.

Mr. Shortt, the Irish Chief Secretary, has been returned unopposed for Newcastle.

(Continued from column 6.)

words spoken or written, etc., false rumours with intent to cause alarm or fear or an attempt to cause alarm or fear.

The case was adjourned to 27th for cross-examination of witnesses. Then Mr. N. H. Mody on behalf of the accused went to Nagpur and instructed Dr. Gour, Messrs. Abhankar and Desmukh, Bar-at-laws, Nagpur, to file an application for transfer with two affidavits. The application was filed on the 25th and a rule to the District Magistrate was issued to show cause why the case should not be transferred to some other District. The date for argument has been fixed for the 17th instant.

The case was again taken up on the 27th and 29th April and May 4th when witnesses were cross-examined.

The accused was then asked to enter on his defence. He said that the statements alleged to have been made by him had not been made by him and even if made do not amount to an offence.

The case has been fixed for defence witnesses on the 21st May 1918.

The accused is being treated like an ordinary criminal offender with great severity in jail and out of it, is spite of representations to the District Magistrate.

HOME RULE LEAGUER PROSECUTED.

REMARKABLE CASE UNDER D. I. RULES.

BAIL REFUSED FOR A MONTH.

(From a Correspondent.)
JUBBULPUR, May 13.

On the 26th March, 1918, a meeting of the citizens of Damoh under the auspices of the local Home Rule League was called by Mr. Bhaiyalal Choudhry (Parwar), an Assistant Secretary of the local League and an influential and well-known citizen, for the purpose of demonstrating sympathy and goodwill towards the Home Rule Deputation to England headed by Lok. Tilak. Mr. Bhaiyalal delivered a short speech on the object of the said deputation and is alleged to have uttered the following words for which the Hon. the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces and Berar, has sanctioned his prosecution under the India Defence Act (Consolidation) Rule 23, 25 (1) (a) and 29:—

"It is a matter of great regret that in spite of there being 31 crores of people in India, Government had to ask America and Japan for help in the war and the only reason of it was that there was no swaraj in this country. Further, he stated that when men from India were wanted, Government had to engage dalals who secured men by deceitful means and by force, a fact which, he said, he had himself witnessed and the result of which was that people stopped coming to the market of Damoh."

Mr. Bhaiyalal was arrested on the 10th April under orders of the Local Government dated the 6th April 1918 and was brought before the District Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Zakir Ali who informed him that he would be tried in the court of Mr. M. Abdul Samad on the 13th. Rai Sahib Gokul Chand with Mr. Jhunnilal appeared for Mr. Bhaiyalal and applied for bail but without success.

Mr. Nathuram Hiralal Mody, Pleader, Jubbulpore, was wired for and arrived at Damoh on the afternoon of the 12th and was informed of certain negotiations going on between Mr. Bhaiyalal and the District Magistrate, through Rai Bahadur Damodar Rao Shrikhande, the senior Pleader, Damoh, for the withdrawal of the case if an apology was tendered. The negotiations proved infructuous. On the morning of the 13th Mr. N. H. Mody applied to the Superintendent of the Jail, Mr. Bhingey, Civil Surgeon, for an interview with the accused but was refused permission on the ground that he (Superintendent) was first required to see the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Mody had to wait for about an hour and a half without success.

BAIL REFUSED.

The case was taken up by Mr. M. Abdul Samad on the 13th and adjourned to the 15th for want of time. Counsel moved for bail without success. Counsel for the accused also requested the Court to demand from the Prosecution a list of witnesses but the Prosecuting Inspector said the names of the witnesses were confidential and could not be given out beforehand. The case was taken up on the 15th, Mr. Pasley, Bar-at-law, Jubbulpore, appearing for the Crown and Rai Sahib Gokul Chand and Mr. Mody for the defence. Rai Sahib Gokul Chand after a brief consultation with the accused, retired from the case. The Court demanded an explanation of this and the Rai Sahib said that he retired as the accused had no confidence in him and did not listen to his advice. Mr. Mody then conducted the defence. Some five witnesses were examined for the prosecution *viz.*, Khan Sahib Istaq Ali, Extra Assistant Commissioner and City Magistrate, Mr. Hanuman Prashad, Tahsildar and Assistant Recruiting Officer, Pandit Rajendra Nath, Secretary, Municipal Committee, Damoh, Sirdar Ishwar Singh, City Sub-Inspector and Mr. Mehta, Proprietor Laxmi Press, Damoh. Cross-examination of these witnesses was reserved.

On the 16th four more witnesses were examined by the prosecution and the cross-examination had again to be reserved. This time all the witnesses were malguzars of different and distant villages to prove that no fraudulent and forcible recruitment was taking place and the markets in their villages were held as usual without any change.

Accused's statement was then taken. He said his sentences had been distorted and twisted in order to fit in with the prosecution case.

On this day both counsel for the Crown and defence had an interview with the District Magistrate on the point of the withdrawal of the case and tendering of an apology. But as the District Magistrate wanted an unconditional apology from the accused, who was not willing to tender an unqualified one, counsel were asked to enter into arguments and the case was then adjourned for the 17th. Before proceeding with the case on the 17th the defence counsel Mr. Mody was again advised to see the District Magistrate, but without result. Mr. Mody went on with the case but the accused before the framing of the charge put in an application stating that as he was going to move the Judicial Commissioner's Court for the transfer of his case from the Damoh District to some other district the proceedings might be stayed.

CHARGE FRAMED.

A charge under rules 23 and 25 (1) (a) was then framed against Mr. Bhaiyalal. The rule, 23, lays down that any man dissuading any person from joining the Military and Police forces of his Majesty shall be punished for 3 years or fine or both under rule 29 while rule 25 (1) (a) prescribes 3 years' punishment with fine to one who spreads by

(Continued in column 5.)

REVENUE SYSTEM UNDER MAHOMEDAN RULERS.

SOME HISTORICAL MISCONCEPTIONS EXPOSED.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—English education as at present imparted in Government and also in private institutions under the State University control or dependent upon Government help for their upkeep has created in us certain opinions against the Mahomedan Governments immediately preceding the British occupation of India which are inconsistent with facts founded on a closer study of the history of their times. Our impression about the State's relation with the rayats during the Mahomedan periods in matters of revenue administration is based on such misconception and on examination we find that the Mahomedan Law runs quite on a line with the Hindu Law as set forth in my previous letter. Mahomedan Law both in theory and practice asserts that the land belongs to the occupants and the State has only a right to tax.

Hidaya, a famous Mahomedan authority on Jurisprudence, quoting the authority of Hanifa says "whosoever cultivates waste lands with the permission of the chief, obtains a property in them; whereas if a person cultivates without such permission he does not in that case become proprietor according to Hanifa". It is further added "the two disciples maintain that in this case also (i.e. where one occupies without permission) the cultivator becomes proprietor because of a saying of the Prophets 'whosoever cultivates waste lands does thereby acquire the property in them'; and also because they are a sort of common goods and become the property of the cultivator in virtue of his being the first possessor, in the same manner as in the case of seizing game or gathering firewood." How closely akin to the Indian Lawgiver and almost in the same words used by Manu is this Law stated! When Hanifa speaks of a permission he clearly means occupation of such waste lands as remain in excess of lands taken up by the people in a well settled State, for the saying of the Prophet quoted by Hidaya is the foundation of all Mahomedan constitutional Law which is the paramount authority in all the countries where the religion of the Prophet of Arabia is followed.

Thus Baden Powell in his first volume of Land systems at page 229 says in effect that the author of Hidaya also has adopted the same rule as the law of Manu asserts, viz., that land is the property of him who first clears it, and Colonel Vand Kennedy says that, "All Mahomedan Jurists agree that the person who first appropriates and cultivates waste land becomes *ipso facto* the lord of the soil."

Mahomedan Law of conquest has not altered this rule, for, quoting from Surauj ool Vuhauj, General Galloway says "The land of the Sunwand of Irak (a conquered province) is the property of its inhabitants. They may alienate it by sale and dispose of it as they please, for when the Imam conquers a country by force of arms, if he permit the inhabitants to remain in it, imposing the kharaj on the lands and the Jizcah (capitation tax) on their heads the land is the property of the inhabitants; and since it is their property it is lawful for them to sell or to dispose of it as they plaese." This statement is confirmed in 2 Hidaya Book IX, Ch. VII, Page 205 of Hamilton's translation. The above statement is from Hanifa Law and it is Hanifa that governs India." Westropp C. J. quoting from Galloway says at page 56, "But according to our (Hanifa) law the inhabitants are free men as zimmes, their lands are their indefeasible property and that which is exacted from them is kharaj" (land tax).

Baden Powell in vol. I of Land Systems at page 229 says: "The author of Hidaya lays it down that if a prince conquers a country he is at liberty either to divide the land among his soldiers or to leave it in the possession of the inhabitants on their agreeing to pay capitation and land taxes; in the latter case the right of property remains with the inhabitants." He further says: "Colonel Buggs quotes Abul Hassai Ahmad bin Mahamad who states the same doctrine and he quotes from Sviayub Wahaj to the effect that if the ruler allows the land to remain with the conquered people on their paying a tribute the land is the property of the inhabitants, and hence it is their property, it is lawful for them to sell it or dispose of it as they choose. Other authorities to the same effect might be quoted."

It is a historical fact that the Mahomedan rulers in India have always allowed the land to remain with the occupants and only exacted from them the tax; proprietary right has, therefore, remained vested in them.

In practice, this rule of the Mahomedan constitutional law was followed by the Musalmin rulers of the North as well as of the South. Baden Powell again in the same book at page 230 says: "It is noteworthy that in 1668 A. D. the Emperor Aurangzib's orders show that a private right was then recognised and as late as 1715 when the Company (East India Co.) applied for a grant of the Talukdari of thirty-eight villages near the Bengal Factory they were told that "they would have to purchase the rights of the owners." (Bugg's p. 125-134) And when Mr. Shore put ratehr a leading question to Gulam Hassain—the historian—assuming the right of the ruler and asking whether, therefore, he ought to pay for the land he required and take possession of, the author replied, "the Emperor is proprietor of the revenue; he is not proprietor of the soil."

This indeed was the Land System followed by the Moghul Emperors and it was put on a reformed basis by the well-known Brahmin Minister Raja Todar Mull. It is clear that he did not make any change in the principle of law at all. What he did was that he first surveyed all the lands of the country and numbered each piece and secondly, he assertained the customary State share to be levied from each surveyed piece of land as tax and thirdly, instead of taking this share in kind he valued it in money and the Government tax was to be collected thenceforth in the currency of the realm. It is pretty clear that so long as the State dues are recovered in kind, it is not necessary to survey the land.

What was done by Raja Todar Mull in the North was done by Malik Amber in the South. He preserved all the proprietary rights of the occupants in the soil and simply reformed the method of revenue collection. Baden Powell in vol. 1 at page 316 says: "A portion of these territories (Bombay Presidency) had originally been settled by Malik Amber, the best representative of the power of the Mahomedan kings of the South in their palmy days. This minister had been at much pains to secure and acknowledge a proprietary right and this tended to preserve the ancestral communities where they existed, since ancient holding is in all eastern countries the strongest form of connection with the soil. In his time village assessments in the lump were apparently the rule; and although the Maratta system had superseded that of Malik Amber and was essentially raiyatwari system it had not obliterated the traces of the former system. It is, therefore, not surprising that the opinion should have been advocated that in Bombay the existing status of the Raiyatwari villages was in many cases, if not universally, due to the decay of an earlier landlord or joint constitution rather than inherent in the nature of the groups themselves."

Hyder and Tipoo Sultans are considered by English historians to be the most tyrannical Mussalman rulers in the South and because of the constant war they had to wage with their neighbours they had levied numerous cesses on the peasantry. They had, however, never touched the proprietary right of the people of the soil. Westropp C. J. quoting from Sir Thomas Munro's report para. 26 says, "the lands in Kanara are still to be considered as held under the same condition and governed by the same rulers of transfer as they were under the ancient Government. The increase of assessment by Hyder and Tipoo Sultans had in some places annihilated the old proprietors and it has everywhere diminished the equanimity (value or interest) *but not altered the nature of the property.*"

From these authorities, one can safely assert that Mahomedan Law in India fully confirming the principles of the Hindu Law in this respect lays down that the proprietary right in the soil belongs to the occupants and the State has only a right to levy a tax "kharaj" and secondly, that it makes no difference whether the ruler be a conqueror or not when the people are allowed to remain in possession of the land. It is also clear that if the State wants to transfer ownership in the land it has to purchase it from the occupant as we saw in the case of the Company who were allowed the Talukdari in Bengal.

This law is the most natural and reasonable and, therefore, its authority is immutable. It is justly observed by Colonel Wilk: "It is manifest that this origin of landed property so consonant to the dictates of reason and to the general opinion of mankind must have been familiarly known and acknowledged as a practical rule of society at the period when the code of Manu was compiled at about 800 years before the Christian era and 553 before the expedition of Alexander."

British Government succeeding to the Hindu and Mahomedan States in existence when they occupied this country naturally accepted this Law of the Land and their wisdom and political exigency have kept them very close to it notwithstanding the fact some narrow-minded officials did make suggestions to the contrary from time to time. This may be considered in a separate letter.—Yours, etc.,

M. C. PATEL.

Ahmedabad, May 9.

STRANDED AUSTRALIANS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

It is reported that there is a large number of Australians more or less stranded in India. They came over with shipments of horses for the Indian Government and there are said to be more than 150 of them in Calcutta, who will have to wait till August to return and many in Bombay, Madras and Colombo. The shipping difficulties are responsible for this.

COMMISSIONS TO INDIANS IN U. P,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, May 14.

Commissions as temporary honorary Second-Lieutenants in the Indian Army have been granted to six Indian gentlemen in the United Provinces in connection with the recruiting campaign now in progress.

BOGRA OUTRAGE.

FURTHER DETAILS,

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Further details are published about the recent anarchical outrage at Bogra, in which a C. I. D. Sub-Inspector Moitra was shot dead by a terrorist. It is stated that the deceased received information from the Bengal C. I. D. to arrest certain absconding political offenders and he went to arrest them with a *posse* of constables, himself armed with a revolver. There were two young men in the house and when the police all of a sudden made their entrance, one of them, as he was unarmed and unprepared, was arrested on the spot by a constable. The other in the meantime armed with a revolver rushed out and finding the sub-inspector blocking his way, shot him dead and ran away in broad daylight.

The house, where the foul deed was perpetrated, was said to have been in possession of some anarchists and is situated in the most business part of the town and only a stone's throw distance from Bogra police station. The alleged accomplice, who was arrested on the spot, is a strong built young man of about 22 years of age and is said to be a resident of Kalam, a village in Natore sub-division and a Brahmin by caste. He was a student of Sanskrit in Nava Darshan and looked quite unconcerned. He is alleged to have made a confession, but at the same time is too reticent about the particulars of his comrade. In this connection the police have arrested six young Bengalees.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

PUNJAB SUBSCRIPTIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

A statement issued by the Punjab Government regarding the contributions to 5-year cash certificates received by the post office in the Punjab up to 27th February, 1918, shows the number of applications was 411,066 and the amount received Rs. 1,53,64,980.

Another statement regarding the number of applications received for various sections of the Indian War Loan upto the 30th November, 1917, shows war loan or war bonds amounting to Rs. 7,005, post office section war loan or bonds Rs. 13,599, and cash certificates Rs. 3,94,467.

RAJA DALJIT SINGH'S PATRIOTIC OFFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

Raja Daljit Singh of Kapurthala, Chief Minister, Kashmir State, has, in response to his Majesty's call to India, offered to place the personal services of the whole of his family and all that he possesses at the disposal of the local Government. In the meantime the Raja has offered a sum of Rs. 10,000 to be utilised for any object connected with the war. The offer has been communicated to the Government of India and the thanks of the Government have been conveyed to the Raja for his generous and public spirited action.

RECRUITING IN THE PUNJAB.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 14.

In pursuance of the resolution at the public meeting held on the 4th instant presided over by the Lieutenant-Governor, a committee has been formed with the Hon. Justice Shadilal as President and Lieut.-Colonel Stephenson, I.M.S., acting Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, Mr. King, Commissioner, Lahore Division, Raja Narendranath, retired Deputy Commissioner, the Hon. Bakhshi Sohanlal, pleader, and Dr. Gokalchand Narang, as members to raise the requisite corps for the Indian Defence Force. The Hon. Mr. Mian Mahomed Shafi and the Hon. Mr. Fazl Hussain, barristers, are expected to join this committee. The idea of the committee is to raise the required number for the Defence Corps from various local colleges and the committee will set about its work almost immediately.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR'S VIEW.

In the Guildhall section of the London Appeal Tribunal in mail week Oliver Douglas Savage, a clerk on the staff of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, claimed exemption on conscientious grounds.

Applicant said he regarded war as a barbaric survival and quite ineffective. To expect war to end war was like expecting Satan to abolish sin. Evil could only be overcome by good. He did not consider himself better than the men at the front, but sincerely thought they were misguided, whereas conscientious objectors were doing something substantial to lay the foundation of a new world.

Asked by the chairman (Mr. J. R. Pakeman) what he would do if a German attacked his wife appellant said no one could say what he would do to-morrow.

Applicant was ordered for non-combatant service.—The "Westminster Gazette."

The Madras Government has issued a press communiqué inviting the attention of the public in general, and owners of motor vehicles in particular, to the necessity of exercising all possible economy in the use of petrol owing to the shortage of petrol supply. Owners of motor vehicles are requested to refrain from using their cars merely for amusement or pleasure excursions.

The Governor-in-Council desires to avoid if possible the introduction of fixed system of rationing, under which no petrol should be issued without a certificate, but it may be necessary to adopt that method unless it is found consumption is voluntarily reduced.

BURMA'S MAN-POWER.

APPEAL TO VOLUNTEERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, May 13.

Amongst the resolutions to be proposed at to-morrow's Burma man-power meeting is one by the Hon. Mr. E. O. Anderson, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, and seconded by the chairman, Traders' Association,—"that in the opinion of this meeting it is the duty of every man in the province, who is below the age of 33 years and is eligible for service in I.A.R.O., to offer his service reservedly to local Government, leaving the latter to decide whether he will be better employed as a commissioned officer, I.A.R.O., in his present civil capacity, or such other capacity as the Government may determine." The Lt.-Governor and General Raitt, G.O.C., Burma, arrived to-day for the meeting.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

RESULTS OF FIRST EXAMINATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BENARES, May 14.

The result of the first examination of the Benares Hindu University is published. The question papers were the same as those set by the Allahabad University and the examiners were practically the same, while the standard of the pass mark was identical. Out of 39 candidates for B.A. thirty have taken their degree, only one being placed in the 1st division. Of the seventeen who sat for B.Sc., six have been successful, but none has taken 1st class. Out of 146 candidates for the Intermediate examination 96 in all have passed, three only being placed in the 1st division, they being on the Science side and not Arts, 37 have passed in the 2nd division. The M.A. and M.Sc. examination will be held in July next.

MESOPOTAMIA COMMUNIQUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 14.

A Mesopotamia communiqué says:—On the 8th May, fifty-five prisoners were captured near Kirkum and on the same day our aeroplanes attacked Turkish camps at Fathah on the Tigris, thirty-two miles to the north of Takrit. A large number of bombs were dropped and hostile troops fired on with machine-guns. Turkish aeroplanes were shot down and destroyed near the junction of the Lesser Zab with the Tigris.

DRINK EVIL IN SALSETTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The reports which have appeared in your paper recently regarding the meetings held in Bassein and Salsette including Bandra, at which resolutions were passed boycotting liquor, have been read with great interest by those who have the best interests of the Christian communities at heart, whose great misfortune is their custom of making drink the *sine qua non* in all their social functions and festive occasions, nay an indispensable daily requirement.

There is an excellent occasion provided in Bassein and Salsette for temperance leaders to devote the energies of their pen and tongue to fortify the people in their determination to "denounce and renounce liquor." There must be public spirited men like Mahatma Gandhi, Lokmanya Tilak Mr. Joseph Baptista, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel and other patriotic Indians to work amongst the Bassein and Salsette people at this time, to help them in maintaining the warfare against drink. Unfortunately we have no such men amongst us. Though we are Christians, we are still Indians and it will be an act of great magnanimity, if our Indian brethren of other creeds but better gifted with impressive oratory coming directly from a noble heart and a well-cultured head, would come to our rescue, so that there may be no chance whatsoever of the people again relapsing into their old drunken habits. I also appeal to you, Sir, to lend the powerful aid of your pen to crush the monster of drink which has already played such terrible havoc amongst the Christian people of Salsette and Bassein.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN CHRISTIAN

May 11th.

THE EARL AND THE STAIRCASE.

The hearing of the action in which the Earl of Scarbrough is defendant, concerning the sale of Glentworth Hall, Lincoln. and an old oak staircase, was again before Mr. Justice Astbury in Chancery. The plaintiff was Mr. Thomas Green, a farmer, who claimed the specific performance of an agreement for the sale of the hall. Defendant pleaded that the vendor reserved the right to remove the staircase and replace it with another.

Mr. Frank Russell, K.C., said he was asked by Lord Scarbrough to say that no one regretted more than he did that the Court at the present time should be occupied with this litigation, which he had been forced to defend.

His lordship, giving judgment, said Glentworth Hall was described at the auction as partly a Tudor mansion and partly a Georgian building. The "grand oak staircase" was an old, probably pre-Georgian, staircase of very considerable value. It was plain that the plaintiff knew of the reservation of the vendor's right to remove the staircase. Plaintiff did not believe that he was purchasing it. His lordship had no doubt in his mind defendant had made a bona-fide attempt to replace the old taisrcase with a sound and suitable staircase of good construction, and so far as he could see there was no breach of any sort or kind in that connexion. Plaintiff's claim was without foundation, and must be dismissed with costs. —"The Westminster Gazette."

HOSTILE ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON BRITISH FRONT.

VIGOROUS AIR-RAIDS BY OUR AVIATORS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13, 10-20 p.m.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., May 14.

To-night's communiqué from Field-Marshal Haig says:—Hostile artillery developed considerable activity north of Serre. It was also active on the southern portion of the British front and in the sector northward of Kemmel.

With regard to aviation Field-Marshal Haig says:—Flying was impossible on Sunday until the evening when visibility was excellent. We dropped eight tons of bombs on the neighbourhoods of Menin, Armentieres and La Bassée and also on the Bruges docks. We brought down six enemy machines. One British is missing. We dropped fourteen tons during the night on the Don Marcoing and Chaulnes railway stations, the Bruges docks and on Bapaume and Peronne. One British machine did not return.

"INDIAN COMMITTEE" IN SWEDEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STOCKHOLM, May 10.
Recd 8 p.m., May 14.

An Indian Professor, Mr. Yusuf Ali, who was recently lecturing in Sweden on India, enquired into an organisation here calling itself "The Indian National Committee". The Professor writing in a paper, the "Aftontidningen" declares that the Committee consists of two Indian anarchists who can in no way be regarded as Nationalists as they neither represent India nor are in touch with it.

THE MUTINY IN AUSTRIAN FLEET.

A NOTORIOUS MARTINET IN COMMAND AT CATTARO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 9-30 a.m., May 14.

"The Times" correspondent with the Italian Army says it transpires that a mutiny broke out in the Austrian fleet at Cattaro and Pola in February. The Officers were powerless. Six cruisers and several destroyers at Cattaro hoisted the red flag. Encounters occurred between the German elements and the mutineers who gained the mastery of the port, seized the admiral and confined him on a vessel in the harbour. The mutineers finally returned to their allegiance after a week's negotiations receiving guarantees that there should be no punishment and promises of settlement of their grievances. Thirty officers have been cashiered on the ground of slackness. A notorious martinet was subsequently appointed to the command of the fleet and has begun wholesale punishments for imaginary offences.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTION DENOUNCED BY GOVT.

IN VIEW OF POSSIBLE SHORTAGE OF RAW MATERIALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 13.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 14.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that in view of the possible shortage of raw materials after war and the necessity for providing for the requirements of the Empire and the Allies, the Government had done, to denounce all commercial conventions containing a general clause regarding most-favoured nations.

MR. WEINBERGER.

HIS APPEAL DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

The Court of Appeal delivered judgment in mail week, in the case of Weinberger v. Inglis and others, raising the question whether a broker of alien birth could be elected a member of the Stock Exchange.

Lord Justice Swinfen Eady, in supporting the judgment of Mr. Justice Astbury that the Court could not interfere with the discretion exercised by the committee, said the committee was entitled to take into account the national interest, and whether the German method of peaceful penetration should extend to the Stock Exchange. He could not bring himself to entertain any doubt that the committee in their course of conduct, including the refusal to re-elect the plaintiff, were acting solely in the national interest and in the interest of the great institution committed to their charge. The committee were bound to take notice of the strong feeling existing in the House against the admission of persons of German or Austrian birth. The plaintiff had no right to be re-elected unless the committee considered him eligible. In the case of the plaintiff there was no question of guilt or innocence, nor was the plaintiff alleged to have committed any offence whatever. As the committee had acted with perfect honesty and good faith the Court could not interfere with the committee's decision.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.—"The Westminster Gazette."

The Nawab of Jaora has contributed Rs. 30,000 towards the War Funds.

Mr. Ferard, C.I.E., has cancelled the remainder of his leave and takes over the commissionership of Allahabad on the 23rd instant to enable Mr. Freemantle to take up the new post of Director of Supplies in the United Provinces.

IN MEMORIAM: MRS CAINE

MR. YUSUF ALI'S APPRECIATION.

Mrs. Hall Caine, the Treasurer of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, died at her residence in Grosvenor Road, Westminster, on January 28, and the following appreciation is contributed by Mr. A. Yusuf Ali to the 'Abkari':—

Dr. Clifford, in preaching his memorable sermon at the memorial service to Mrs. Caine, eloquently dwelt on three sides of her character. She was brought up in the virtues of a God-fearing English home, and her life was an exemplification of those virtues. She fought a good fight against evil wherever she found it, and she earned the complete confidence of her co-workers, so that work with her was a tonic in life: her husband's testimony to the value of her co-operation was quoted. And she referred all the fruit of her labours to the true Source of all strength and value, so that she walked without fear and without pride in the paths that she had chosen for herself.

I knew Mrs. Caine mainly in connection with her Temperance work for India, and it is of that aspect of her life and work that I shall speak. I met Mr. W. S. Caine for the first time when I was a college student in India thirty years ago, and he came with the prestige of the magic letters M.P. to his name. I remember how warmly he shook me by the hand, gave me his card with his address in North Side, Clapham Common, and asked me to come and see him if I was ever in London. As it happened, I *was* in London not many years afterwards, and availed myself of his kindly invitation. I thus had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Caine and the family in their home. And I learnt to see how some of the greatest causes in this country derive their sustenance from home influences.

I was myself brought up in India in just such a home as Dr. Clifford described in speaking of Mrs. Caine, but my boyish observation of chance English visitors in India had not led me to expect an exactly similar atmosphere in English homes. For my discovery of it I am indebted to two great and good women, who both loved India and worked for her and have left many pleasant memories in Indian hearts. I refer to Miss Manning and Mrs. Caine.

Although I was then only an unformed student, Mr. Caine introduced me to many meetings and to the Temperance platform. I had the privilege of speaking at some of these meetings, and I saw much of both Mr. and Mrs. Caine. The more I saw of them, the more I learned to admire the tenacity, the courage, and the unfailing good humour with which they fought for the cause of Temperance in India.

MRS. CAINE'S ENERGETIC WORK.

Mrs. Caine's energetic work took hold of my imagination. This is how I reasoned in my boyish mind. Mr. Caine, I said to myself, is a public man and a member of Parliament: it is not surprising that he should look into these matters: it is part of his business. But I thought it was really most noble of Mrs. Caine, for whom India had no personal ties, and public work no personal call, to devote so much of her time and earnest thought to the advocacy of the Temperance cause in India. And Mrs. Caine looked so quiet and domestic. But, as I have frequently urged since, public and private life are intertwined: the builders of the good home also build up the good State and the good Empire.

In recent years I have been privileged to work with Mrs. Caine on the Committee of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association. Years had not dimmed her ardour; tried experience had strengthened her hold on the cause. She held the important post of Treasurer, and it was beautiful to see the personal and efficient attention she gave to every detail of the work which that office involved. Her financial statements at the meetings of the Committee were clearness embodied. The punctuality and care with which she attended to her correspondence was just one facet to the many-sided gem of her character. I still gratefully carry in my mind the memory of the last occasion on which I saw her. She came to a meeting of the Committee, surmounting many physical obstacles, including those connected with the new place of meeting, up a steep and narrow spiral staircase, the lift being out of order. She came and gave us her valuable assistance in our deliberations. Some hidden impulse within my mind made me feel proud that we had such a Treasurer. I had no occasion then to express my appreciation or admiration in words. I do so now with a kind of melancholy pleasure—melancholy because we have no longer Mrs. Caine with us, but a true moral pleasure in that she lived and worked amongst us, and has left an inspiring example for my people and my country.

M. P. PUNISHED.

MRS GINNELL WAVES SINN FEIN FLAG IN COURT.

At Dublin Police-court in mail week, Mr. Ginnell, M.P., was ordered to give personal bail for £500 and to find two sureties of £1,000 each, or be imprisoned for six months, on charges of inciting people to drive cattle off the land and enter on lands and plough them up.

The magistrate said he was surprised that Mr. Ginnell was allowed to continue his career so long, and that he was not indicted under the Defence of the Realm Act.

As he was being removed Mrs. Ginnell produced the Sinn Fein tricolour and waved it towards her husband. She was forcibly removed, a slight scuffle with the police taking place.—The "Westminster Gazette".

Sir Bijay Chand Mahtab, Maharajadhiraja Bahadur, Burdwan, in the forenoon of Tuesday took over charge as a member of the Bengal Executive Council from Sir S. P. Sinha under the usual salute.

WAR CABINET REPORT.

WORK IN 1917,

PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED.

The record of work done by the War Cabinet and by the administrative Departments during 1917, which was "laid" some days ago, is now published as a Paliamentary Paper [Cd. 9005], says the "Times." In a brief preface the War Cabinet express hope "that a report which will inform the nation more fully as to the heavy responsibilities which have been placed upon the administrative services and which require the closest co-operation and goodwill of the public for their effectual discharge, will assist the people in the consideration of the very important problems which lie abead, both in the prosecution of the war and in the national reconstruction which will follow the peace."

Public rumour has to some extent libelled this report. It is in no sense a mere advertisement of the present. War Cabinet and Government. It has much more merit than that, for it is on the whole a comprehensive and well-built study of the effort which Great Britain made during the past year; of the extent to which that effort was a development and extension of the efforts of previous years of war; and of the close and intimate connexion between the very numerous and always increasing activities of the Government during 1917. The value of such a study is in this—that for the individual citizen it is extraordinarily difficult to realize during a great war that the war itself acts as a compulsion upon the Governments of all belligerent countries, driving them, often against their own desire, to take an always firmer hold of every form of public activity. If this is so in the case of all belligerent countries, it has been particularly the case with Great Britain—loosely organized even for peace activities, as an Empire almost wholly uncombined for any form of co-operative action, and at the beginning of the war so little conscious of what war involved as hardly to realize till the middle of 1916. That it must effect every branch of home life and every home-staying individual.

WAR CABINET METHODS.

The report does succeed in bringing out how inevitable the administrative developments which were inaugurated by the present Government at the beginning of 1917 were. It is impossible here to follow them into all their ramifications. Most important of all were the developments which took place at the centre of Government activity, the formation of a War Cabinet limited in numbers and the summoning of an Imperial War Cabinet containing representatives of the Dominions.

The broad outlines of these two war expedients are well known but the report provides extremely interesting detail about the actual working methods of the War Cabinet itself. It shows that "as the magnitude of the war increased, it became evident that the Cabinet system of peace days was inadequate to cope with the novel conditions. . . . Even the development of a comparatively small War Committee did not entirely meet the needs of the case, as the final responsibility rested not with them but with the Cabinet." The new system, that of the War Cabinet "distinguishes between the body which is responsible for the supreme direction of the war and the ministers who have charge of the great administrative Departments of States." The exception, as is well known, to the rule of freeing members of the War Cabinet from administrative responsibility is Mr. Bonar Law, who as Chancellor of the Exchequer combines membership of the War Cabinet with the performance of highly important administrative duties. As Leader of the House of Commons, too, he acts as a kind of "liaison" Minister between the War Cabinet and the Legislature.

The paragraphs of the report which describe the working methods of the War Cabinet certainly add considerably to public knowledge:—

The method of working the War Cabinet is as follows. At each meeting the Cabinet begins by hearing reports as to the progress of the war since the preceding day. Unless it wishes to confine its deliberations to general question of policy, it then proceeds to deal with questions awaiting its decision. As these questions in the vast majority of cases affect one or more of the administrative Departments, almost all its meetings are attended by the Ministers and their chief Departmental official concerned. The majority of the sessions of the War Cabinet consist, therefore, of a series of meetings between members of the War Cabinet and those responsible for executive action, at which questions of policy concerning these Departments are discussed and settled. Questions overlapping or conflict between departments are determined and the general lines of policy throughout every branch of the administration co-ordinated so as to form part of a consistent war plan. Ministers have full discretion to bring with them any experts either from their own Departments or from outside, whose advice they consider would be useful. The extent to which this policy of inviting expert assistance is carried may be judged from the fact that from December 9, 1916, to December, 1917, no less than 248 persons other than members of the War Cabinet and the Secretariat have attended its meetings. These include experts on Foreign, Dominion, Indian, Colonial Affairs, Finance, Man-Power, Labour, Munitions and Industry, Shipping and Shipbuilding, Agriculture, Food Control, Education, Trade, Railways and Local Government, etc. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the First Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and Chief of the Imperial General Staff attend at every meeting to communicate the latest intelligence in regard to the war and to consult with the War Cabinet on questions that arise from day to day. Under this system the War Cabinet has held more than 300 meetings in the past year. This fact in itself indicates the great change which has taken place in the work of the Cabinet.

In practice a considerable number of less important, but often highly complex, questions are referred to individual members of the War Cabinet or to Committees of Ministers and others. In some cases the Minister or Committee has power to decide, in others the instruction is to carry out a detailed investigation such as the War Cabinet itself could not usefully undertake and submit a report for final decision to the Cabinet. By this means the War Cabinet is enabled to carry out exhaustive investigations without the whole of its members being overburdened with the details of every question.

The report goes on to describe the other arrangements which are "made to ensure that the Government Departments are kept in close touch with the policy of the Cabinet, and conversely, that the members of the War Cabinet are kept in touch with the policy and action of the various Departments." The old old rule that no minutes were kept of Cabinet meetings has been abrogated. The Secretariat keep the minutes, transmit the decisions of the War Cabinet to the Departments concerned in giving effect to them, make arrangements for the meetings, attend to correspondence, and prepare the necessary reports.

THE EMPIRE AND THE ALLIES.

Much has been done since the War Cabinet took office in keeping British Ministers in touch with Ministers of the Dominions and with Allied Governments. The report explains the steps which led up to the establishment of the Allied War Council at Versailles on December 15, 1917, reviews the various missions which have been sent to Allied countries and have visited this country from the Allies, and explains the means taken by the Secretariat to transmit to the Allies, to the Dominions, and to India—through the appropriate Secretaries of States—weekly reports on matters with which they are concerned. "These reports are circulated widely to all Ministers. Conversely, a number of the Government Departments render weekly reports to the War Cabinet and also to other Ministers who are concerned and interested."

The War Cabinet Secretariat is an extension of the Secretariat of the Committee of Imperial Defence, which provided "a system of liaison officers between the Committee and the Admiralty, War Office, India Office, and Colonial Office." This system has now been extended. Additional officers have been added, "so that a liaison is now established between the War Cabinet, Secretariat and all the Departments of the Government. . . . The Secretariat has also developed an organisation for the rapid distribution of documents dealing with inter-Departmental matters of all kinds, which is by no means the least important branch of its work."

The War Cabinet organization has had considerable results upon the administrative system of the Government:—

In the first place, it has freed the various Departmental Ministers from the constant necessity which rested upon them under the old Cabinet system of considering those wider aspects of public policy which often had nothing to do with their Departments, but for which they were collectively responsible. They are therefore, now able to devote a far larger part of their time to those administrative duties, which have become more exacting as the national activities have expanded under the pressure of the war. Secondly, it has made possible an increase in the number of Ministerial offices so as to effect a better distribution of functions. The new Ministries created since the introduction of the War Cabinet are the Ministries of Labour Shipping Food, Air, National Service, Pensions, and Reconstruction.

OTHER ALLIED BODIES.

The co-operation of the Allies has by no means been confined to naval, military, and political measures. As early as August, 1914, there had been established the Commission Intrnationale de Ravitaillement, "intended to co-ordinate the purchases of the French and British Governments." As time went on the scope of this agreement was extended to other articles, while other Allied countries began to share in its operations. In December, 1915, the British, French, and Italian Governments initiated a system of joint purchase of wheat, flour, and maize. This was extended a year later, by an agreement between the three Governments for the formation of the "Wheat Executive," whose scope has since been widened to include barley, rice, rye, peas, beans, and oats. A similar joint executive for the purchase of meat, animal fats, vegetable oils, sugar, and nitrate of soda was formed during 1917. Meanwhile the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement had extended its control over hides, wool, and wool products. The purchase of certain explosives and raw materials for explosives manufacture in the United States is now made solely by the British Government on behalf of the European Allies, and it is proposed to establish an Inter-Allied-Committee to advise on this subject. At the end of 1916 an agreement was made between the British and French Governments—subsequently including the Italian Government—controlling all chartering of neutral tonnage by means of an inter-Allied executive in London. The executive held its first meeting on January 15, 1917 "and has allocated since that date over 1,000,000 tons of neutral shipping amongst the three Allies represented."

The report goes in some detail into the Allied blockade of Germany, and describes the effects upon the blockade both of the German declaration of unrestricted submarine warfare on January 31, 1917, and of the declaration of war between the United States and Germany. The ground covered in this part of the report is mostly familiar, but there is an interesting passage which describes the effect of what are called "Halifax facilities"—that is to say, the privilege given to neutrals of having their ships examined outside the danger zone:—

As an indication of the success of our policy, it is sufficient to mention that there has been an increase of about 50 per cent. in the amount of neutral tonnage employed in Allied trades over the figure for the same trades in February, 1917, and this represents no less than 1,000,000 tons of additional tonnage.

CAMPAIGNING POINTS.

It is impossible here to follow the report in its description of the working of the whole administrative machinery of war behind the fighting front—provision of munitions; National Service control of industry of food, of liquor, of public health restriction on imports. Government control over shipping, shipbuilding, ports, railway canals with the financial measures which have had to be taken, and the summary that is provided of the legislation of the Session 1917-18. Daily experience has to some extent made the public familiar with the general outlines of all these. Two sections of the report describe the work of the Navy and of the Army—the latter, particularly, providing a number of details which have not been so explicitly made public before. Thus we are told that the result of the Cambrai battle was to leave the British Army "in possession of over six miles of the most elaborate system of defences which the enemy has ever constructed, and of a vast series of underground shelters upon which masses of Russian prisoners and of French and Belgian forced labour had been employed for 18 months." General Maude's operations in Mesopotamia, it appears, were designed to contain as many enemy troops and to inflict as heavy losses upon them as possible, thus assisting a Russian offensive in the early spring on Mosul and Baghdad. Such good progress was, however, made in the course of our operations on the right bank of the Tigris in December, January and February that more important results than were originally contemplated appeared attainable. General Maude therefore pursued his operations, with what results we know.

An interesting paragraph describes the contributions of fighting troops and labour forces sent by the smaller Colonies and Protectorates:—

West Africa, British East Africa, Uganda, Nyasaland, and Rhodesia have all sent contingents to fight in German East Africa. Sixteen thousand men from the West Indies have been sent across the Atlantic; and labour corps from the Eastern Colonies have been sent to the Mesopotamian and East African fronts, and, despite unfavourable conditions, to the Western theatre.

At the same time "it has been found possible to decrease the number of troops in Great Britain." The result was that during 1917, the Expeditionary Forces were increased "by no less than one-third of their total strength. This increase has benefited our Armies in France, in Egypt, and in Mesopotamia, while the forces in Macedonia and East Africa have been slightly diminished. The report also pays a warm tribute to the aid rendered by India "both in man-power, material, and money," which "has steadily increased throughout the year"

THE AIR FORCE.

Naturally enough, the military section of the report invites special attention to the "very remarkable development" of the Royal Flying Corps:—

The number of units, for instance, formed in the past year was as large as the total number of units which had been formed previously in the whole 2½ years of war. In the matter of 'personnel', the number of both officers and other ranks has doubled, the latter being largely drawn from unskilled and partially-skilled workers in various metal and engineering trades. The increase in the supply of future flying officers is especially striking. The monthly influx of cadets for training . . . has increased tenfold. . . Altogether the number of officers passing through the training squadron as graduated pilots is more than 200 per cent. greater than it was in January, 1917. This growth in number has been achieved in spite of the fact that the length of time occupied in training has increased. The technical and equipment sides of the Corps have shown a similar development the supply of aeroplanes having been doubled during the first nine months of this year.

A very interesting passage in the report describes the technical difficulties of the supply of aeroplanes. The science of aeronautics developes constantly and rapidly. But the interval between the discovery of an improvement and its introduction into the service is "very much longer than is commenly supposed" owing to technical considerations.

Experience shows that, as a rule from the date of conception and design of an aero-engine to the delivery of the first engine in series by the manufacture more than a year elapses; the corresponding period for an aeroplane is about one-half as long.

Yet plans have to be laid for a long period ahead; new types must be adopted "at the earliest moment consistent with reasonable assurance that they will consitute a substantial improvement on what is already in use"; risks must be run, and orders must be placed for considerable numbers and for delivery over many months. The aeroplane and engine programmes have to be balanced with due regard for the fact that it takes much longer to produce an engine than an aeroplane. Manufacture and delivery, moreover, rarely, if ever, proceed in accordance with anticipation. The wastage at the front is unequal for different engines and for different types of machines. Orders once placed cannot be altered in order to adjust the programme of construction without disorganizing the supply. And "whenever a new type is introduced, provision must be made for accumulating a sufficient 'head' of spare engines, spare aeroplanes, and spare parts of innumerable kinds to keep the squadron to be equipped with that type" efficient as a fighting unit. "Such being the nature of the problem, it is satisfactory to be able to record that during the year 1917 not only was the number of squadrons of aircraft on the various fronts increased in a notable degree, but there was a complete replacement of machines and engines of the older type. . . . Standardization is the ideal but it is obviously difficult of attainment, having in view the importance of not losing time in production and at the same time of keeping abreast with the very latest developments necessitated by the need for constant increase of horse-power and higher performance."

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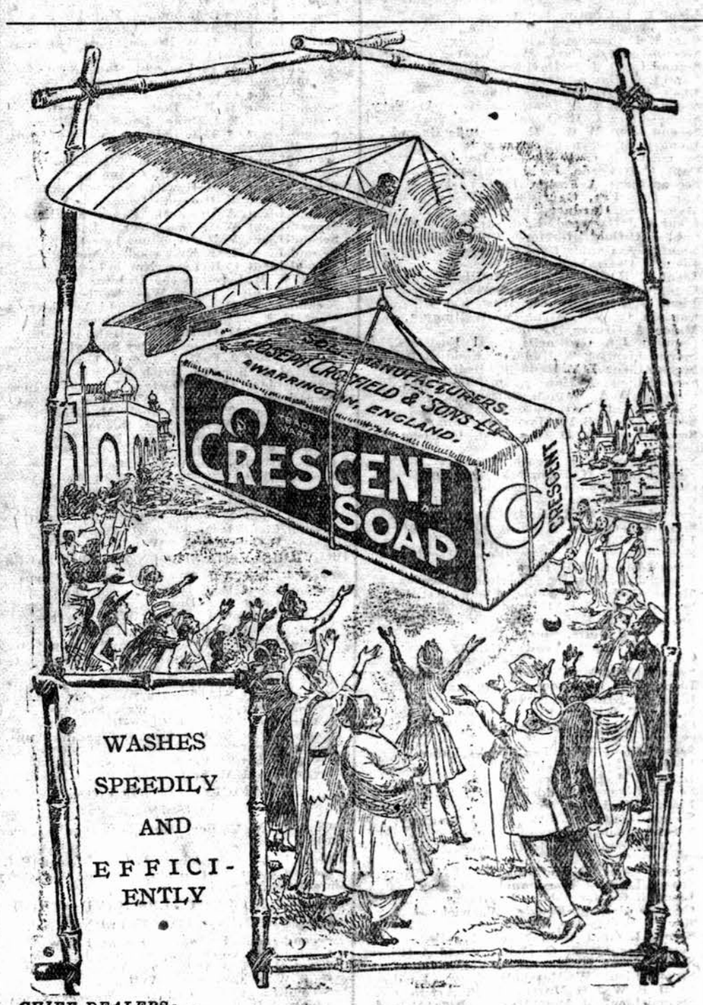

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CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 25.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Second-Lieut W Ambridge, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut R L Bell, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut G A Binns, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut C F Bishop, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut G S Bond, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A R Burn, Durham Light.
Second-Lieut H H Cook, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R Cuzen, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut R M Dickson, Liverpools.
Capt S R Dobinson, Yorkshires.
Capt W B Dyke, Garrison Artillery.
Major W Eills, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W L Fairweather, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut H G Floyd, Devonshires.
Second-Lieut H D Forrest, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut H F Greenhalgh, Ordnance.
Second-Lieut J Gray, Tanks.
Second-Lieut C G Hallpike, Garrison.
Lieut B M Hallward, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J A Harvey, West Surreys.
Lieut G C Hayes, Engineers.
Lieut F A Kingswell, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut G R Kitchen, Somerset Light.
Second-Lieut F C Lambert, Yorks Light.
Lieut J Liddell, Engineers.
Rev. J J McDonnell, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut D Moloney, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut L E Moore, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut J T Orson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut H Pritchard, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H A Southgate, West Kents.
Capt H A G Sprigg, Hampshires.
Major C F S Stewart, Northamptons.
Lieut-Col W R Stewart, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut H S Walpole, Cold Stream.
Second-Lieut H A Yearsley, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut A W Barnard, Suffolks.
Lieut G Brunton, Royal Scots.
Capt D G Clark, Gordons.
Second-Lieut L J Clay, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut J B Dods, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut S A Hall, Engineers.
Capt J G Harrison, Field Artillery.
Lieut N C Hinton, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut H V James, Field Artillery.
Lieut A W Leech, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W J May, Yorkslands.
Second-Lieut G Metcalfe, Royal Scots.
Lieut C J Morrison, Seaforths.
Capt A L Noon, Devonshires.
Second-Lieut F E Scott, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut H Sharpley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C T Squires, Sussex.
Lieut E W Stiles, Northumberlands.
Capt H H Taylor, Medicals.
Second-Lieut E J Turner, Yorks L I.
Second-Lieut A H Weaver, Wellingtons.
Major H W Webster, Engineers.
Major J Wightman, East Surreys.
Capt F U Woolnough, Dorsets.

DIED.

Lieut W Syes, Field Artillery.
Lieut N A Woodland, North Staffs.

WOUNDED.

Lieut R O Ackerley, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut J W S Allwood, Tanks.
Second-Lieut J McB Anderson, Yorks Lancs.
Second-Lieut H E E Ault, Grenadiers.
Lieut D W Ayre, Engineers.
Second-Lieut R A Barker, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F Barrett, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut J Bauchop, Highland L I.
Second-Lieut D O Beaton, Garrison.
Lieut D J Bell, Machine Guns.
Lieut E F Bennett, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J T Bergman, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut T L Beynon, Yorks.
Lieut R G Bineham, Middlesex.
Capt S N Bingley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E Berger, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut C R Boehr, Hampshire.
Capt R T Bolter, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut G Bond, Tanks.
Second-Lieut H S Bowyer, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut J L Boyle, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J A Brackfield, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut F A Brewerton, Engineers.
Major V C Brind, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J H Brownrigg, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut J Bryce, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut A C Byrne, Somerset L I.
Major F H Cairns, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H E Callis, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut A A Campbell, Durham L I.
Capt J Campbell, Field Artillery.
Major R J Campbell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R Chart, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut J Clock, Engineers.
Lieut M H Clarke, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Clayton, Rifle Brigade.
Capt P D Collett, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut F F Cook, Garrison Artillery
Second-Lieut W W Cotton, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C K Covington, Sherwoods.
Lieut H F Cronin, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C Cropper, Yorks.
Capt E F Crowdy, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Dark, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J D Davidson, Rifle Brigade.
Capt E G Davies, Ordnance.
Lieut A V D'Andria, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C T Dean, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C H D'Eath, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut W G F Dewar, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut R M Drynan, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G E Fielder, Dorsets.
Capt C B Forde, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A Foster, East Yorks.
Capt G S Fry, Garrison Artillery.
Major J S Gardner, Engineers.
Lieut F J Gaywood, East Surreys.
Capt L C Gold, Hertfords.
Lieut J A Gould, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut C O Graham, Engineers.
Lieut E R Green, Field Artillery.
Captain W Green Trenchmortars.
Lieut J H Greenwood, West Kents.
Captain C W G Grimley, Wellington.
Major A Grover, London.
Captain J K Gwinnell, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R T Haddon, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L E Hadfield, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut A Hanley, Durham Light.
Captain W A Hanton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J G Hardwick, Yorks.
Second-Lieut B M Harrison, Tanks.
Second-Lieut W D Hardwood, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut N E Heath, Tanks.
Second-Lieut H Hemstock, Lincolns.
Captain J Hewins, Gloucesters.
Captian C G Heywood, Coldstream.
Second-Lieut H R Hind, Engineers.
Second-Lieut B G Hobday, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut E G C Hogan, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut P A Hope, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H E Hora, Tanks.
Lieut J L Howells, Northumberlands.
Major C H A Huxtable, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S R Hylands, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut F Johnson, Field Artillery.
Lieut A F Jolly, Royal Fusiliers.
Major W Jones, Field Artillery.
Captain C A Kenny, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut H W Kernott, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut H C Killender, Engineers.
Lieut M King, Coldstream.
Major W J King, Rifle Brigade.
Captain T E Le Blance-Smith, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W G Lea, Yorks Lancs.
Lieut A Leckie, Field Artillery.
Lieut A H Lee Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut D Liddele, Garrison.
Lieut T G Lilley, Cornwall Light.
Second-Lieut R Y Love, Field Artillery.
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Second-Lieut F W MacCormack, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D McCunn, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Macdonnel, Leinsters.
Lieut R G Macgibbon, Engineers.
Captain J R McKenzie, Warwicks.
Rev. B W Mackie, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut J P McNicol, Argylls.
Second-Lieut C E O Maher, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Mansfield, Yorks Lancs.
Second-Lieut W Marshall, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut B W J H Martin, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M McC Martin, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut E G Matthews, Generalist.
Captain C W Mayo, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W S Mills, Coldstream.
Lieut R J Mitchell, Yorks Lancs.
Captain V P Mobbs, Northamptons.
Lieut R J Mooney, Field Artillery.
Captain A G De A Moore, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut W G Morris, Yorks.
Second-Lieut C Mosley, Durham Light.
Captain W Nason, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut R S Nathan, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S H Neal, Dorsets.
Lieut J E Ousey, Field Artillery.
Captain L S E Page, Londons.
Second-Lieut R J Paton, Devons.
Lieut J J Peddie, Engineers.
Captain S C Percival, Engineers.
Second-Lieut E C Perry, Middlesex.
Captain H F Plant, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W S Plenty, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut W W Potts, Engineers.
Captain L B Procter, Northumberlands.
Captain R H C Pryn, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H A Pye, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain D M Ramsay, Argylls.
Second-Lieut W H Rawlins, Somersets.
Captain E Read, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut T H Redford, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H A Ripman, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut A L Robertshaw, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F E Robinson, Field Artillery.
Lieut J Ross, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut V Sang, Middlesex.
Lieut A Scatchard, Garrison Artillery
Captain J A M N Scott, Medicals.
Second-Lieut B G Serase, East Surreys.
Captain G C Seers, Londons.
Second-Lieut N C R Serjeant, Field Artillery.
Lieut F Siddeley, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W R Shimeld, Middlesex.
Captain J Smith, Medicals.
Second-Lieut J E Spencer, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut H Spilman, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Spraggon, Middlesex.
Captain C E Square Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut G Stratford, Argylls.
Second-Lieut G Stalker, Engineers.
Captain F E Steinthal, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut C W Stoddart, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut E N Temple, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut S R Thompson, Lancasters.
Major T Thornton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut M W Tipler, Northamptons.
Captain W A Troup, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H E Tupling, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut-Col R Turner, Northamptons.
Lieut R B Ullman, Field Artillery.
Lieut E H Vanderpump, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut C A Vincent-Daviss, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut L Wakeford, Engineers.
Second-Lieut F E U Walker, Field Artillery.
Major H W L Waller, Field Artillery.
Lieut P Ware, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S J Westcott, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut C J Whyntie, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut O W Wilford, Field Artillery.
Lieut E A Williams, East Surreys.
Major E H W Williams, Hussars.
Second-Lieut F Williams, Durhams.
Second-Lieut R A Williams, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut W D Williams, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut E A Wilson, Liverpools
Capt B H Withers, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J P Woodhams, Sussex.
Second-Lieut R R H Worsdale, Field Artillery.
Rev C J C Wright, Chaplain.
Lieut H W Wright, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut W J Wright Engineers.
Lieut W S Wright, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Young, Garrison Artillery.

PREVIOUSLY NOW WOUNDED.

Lieut P J O'Byrne, Inniskillings.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut W H D De Pass, Middlesex.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut H M Barnet, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut J C Brown, Argylls.
Second-Lieut W E Cook, Yorkshires.
Capt H W Nicholls, East Surreys.
Second-Lieut W N Pearson, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J F Smith, Rifle Brigade.

MISSING.

Second-Lieut W S Beaumont, Engineers.
Lieut M G Bland, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut E P Blundell, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut C Brooks, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut A E V Bridge, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F G W Connon, Londons.
Second-Lieut A Coulson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut R J Evans, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R H Galloway, Tanks.
Lieut J E Gibson, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut G A Green, Yorkshires.
Lieut E F Law, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W O E Lever, East Surreys.
Capt W J Reynolds, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut R Robertson, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut C D Rowe, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A H Strong, Yorkshires.
Lieut N Thornhill, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A Thornton, Yorkshires.

PRISONERS.

Rev W Amcoats, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut W Bailey, Irish Regt.
Second Lieut J I Barlow, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt P Bee, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut C B Bouchier, Munsters.
Second-Lieut F A Brown, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut V L W Brown, East Lancs.
Capt T G Chaill, Munsters.
Second-Lieut W A Church, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut S W Cowan, Sussex.
Second-Lieut C R Curtis Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B J S Dodridge, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut E J Dunn, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut S Edmundson, Machine Guns.
Rev. W Fitzmaurice, Chaplain.
Second-Lieut W N Gourlay, Dublins.
Second-Lieut H E Hall, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut F B Hewitt. North Lancs.
Second-Lieut S Hobson, Leicesters.
Second-Lieut J Howarth, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W H Ince, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut V H Johnston, Lancs.
Second-Lieut H S Kirkwood, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut C H Law, North Lancs.
Lieut H M Letchworth, Dublins.
Second-Lieut E Levey, West Kents.
Second-Lieut R E R Luff, Field Artillery.
Capt H P McKenna, Inniskillings.
Second-Lieut J G Mahaffy, Dublins.
Lieut J S Matthews, Cavalry Special Reserve.
Second-Lieut J F Mills, North Lancs.
Major J D Morragh, Irish Regt.
Second-Lieut H M Newton, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A C Nye, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut T F O'Donnel, Munsters.
Second-Lieut W E Paling, Sussex.
Capt A O C Patman, Irish Regt.
Capt A S Pim, Irish Regt.
Capt A E Quaintrell, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut A N Rawes, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H E Robinson, Dublins.
Capt R T Rousal, Connaughts.
Second-Lieut H N Sandergas, Field Artillery
Second-Lieut R H Stafford, Warwicks.
Major E G Southam, Manchesters.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW PRISONERS.

Second-Lieut A F G Clark, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut P J Denahy, Munsters.
Second-Lieut C J Duggins, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut D C Evans, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut W G Greene, Dublins.
Second-Lieut F P Harrison, Machine Guns.
Capt R D C Highton, West Surreys.
Lieut F A Skirkland, Machine Guns.
Capt L C Makeham, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut S A Martin, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut P E May, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut M W O'Connell, Dublins.
Second-Lieut P A H Oswin, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut S F Peters, Machine Guns.
Second-Lieut G Petit, Dublins.
Second-Lieut W Spikesman, Royal Fusiliers.

OFFICIAL CORRECTION.

MISSING.

Capt C M Collier, Norfolks, should read Coller.

Capt P A Green, Medicals, should read P H.
Second-Lieut C F Todd, Field Artillery should read Tod.

FOLLOWING PRISONERS HAVE ARRIVED IN HOLLAND FOR INTERNMENT.

Second-Lieut F Adams, Flying Corps.
Capt R W Ainsworth, Sherwoods.
Lieut E H E J Alexander, Yorks L I.
Capt W T McG Bate, Wellingtons.
Second-Lieut D Blenkiron, Manchesters.
Lieut G L Brander, Royal Scots.
Brigadier-General C D Bruce, East Kents.
Second-Lieut A J Burnie, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H S Carter, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut W Clarkson, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut A C Collier, Lancasters.
Lieut J Easton, Royal Fusiliers.
Capt G C Formilli, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut V M Grantham, Flying Corps.
Capt K W Gray, Wiltshires.
Capt W Gray, Yorkshires.
Lieut S Hunter, Irish Rifles.
Lieut H T Kemp Cheshires.
Lieut P Knox-Shaw, Sherwoods.
Lieut J G McEwen, Flying Corps.
Lieut O Mansell-Moullin, Flying Corps.
Lieut R Milward, Sherwoods.
Capt F S Parr, Leicesters.
Capt G T Porter, Field Artillery.
Capt C S Rowley, Grenadiers.
Lieut A L Russell, Flying Corps.
Lieut C H L Skeet, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R J Slade, Cyclist Corps.
Lieut W E Somervell, Flying Corps.
Lieut B E A Steggall, East Kents.
Capt C C Strong, Londons.
Lieut O G Style, Coldstreams.
Lieut E A Tollemache, Sherwoods.
Capt C McG Ure, Engineers.
Lieut G G Whitaker, York and Lancs.
Capt R H Whittington, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B O Wilkin, Cornwalls.
Capt C B Wilson, Hussars.

LONDON, April 26.

KILLED.

Second-Lieut S H H Allen, Devons.
Lieut E J Austen, Londons.
Lieut A H Ball, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J G Barrett, North Lancs.
Second-Lieut J Battye, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut M L Bernstein, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E A Boyer, Londons.
Major W J Brooke, Shropshires.
Second-Lieut E H Charlton, East Yorks.
Lieut E N van der Ben Copeland, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut H C Cotter, Lancs Fusiliers.
Capt C Drew, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut C H Entwistle, Machine Gun Corps.
Lieut H E Evans, Yorkshires.
Capt T S Gayes, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut F G B Holt, Londons.
Capt C R Hurworth, Yorkshires.
Capt G C L Insole, Welsh Guards.
Second-Lieut A P Jay, Hussars.
Capt E W Monk, Londons.
Lieut L Pickering, Engineers.
Second-Lieut T Sharkey, Durhams.
Capt D. Spurway, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut J D Stark, Scottish Borderers.
Capt C N C Stiff, Yorkshires.
Lieut J N Storm, Storm, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut C J Strickland, Londons.
Second-Lieut M W Taylor, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut F P Whicker, Londons.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut A B Sinclair, Seaforths.

PREVIOUSLY WOUNDED MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut G C Williamson, Essex.

PREBIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut J C Bone, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A C M Guems, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut L C Hodge, West Kents.
Lieut R A L Knowles, Rifle Corps.
Lieut J A Lawrie, Scottish Borderers.
Second-Lieut A D Lennox, Scots Fusiliers.
Capt H G E Luchford, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut A R Paul, Flying Corps.
Lieut C W Pearson, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W R Scroggie, North Lancs.
Capt E M Wright, East Lancs.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt C J Barker, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C W Farrow, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut E L B Fear, Somersets.
Second-Lieut W E Franklin Worcesters.
Second-Lieut W D Hyslop, Black Watch.
Lieut C D Mitchell, Highland Light.
Major G Monreal, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut S M Pollard, Horse Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Second-Lieut W E Aitcheson, Hamp hires.
Lieut R D Anderson, Londons.
Capt H Almstrong, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut W Ashcroft, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut E Attwater, Middlesex.
Majo H V Bacon, Sussex.
Second-Lieut F E Baker, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut B Barnfield, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut F H Bartlett, East Lancs.
Capt M Bateman, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H A Benwell, Londons.
Major J Blumer, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E C M Bond, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Bowes, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E Bowley, Field Artillery.
Capt A Brewer, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut R U Brewer, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut W Brieley, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut S Brown, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut H L Browne, Londons.
Second-Lieut L R Butlin, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut G C Butterworth, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C Capon, Londons.
Second-Lieut L C Carr, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut W S Carratt, East Yorks.
Lieut R W Chamberlain, Londons.
Lieut P R Chaundler, Bedfords.
Capt C A Clarke, Londons.
Capt H F Clarke, Londons.
Lieut N J H Clarke, Hampshires.
Major T W Clarke, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C C H Clifford, Londons.
Second-Lieut C G Collier, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut V R B Cocke, Engineers.
Capt H R Corin, Engineers.
Second-Lieut J Couper, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut K F Craig, Cornwalls.
Second-Lieut A Craven, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut D T Croal, Camerons.
Second-Lieut F M Cuthbertson, Londons.
Second-Lieut E S Dann, Welsh Regt.
Capt W Y Darling, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut A V Davies, Northumberlands.
Lieut-Colonel J D Deane-Drummond, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut R P Delaney, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut E F Devas, Wiltshires.
Capt E L Dobson, Northumberlands.
Capt R Donald, Medicals.
Second-Lieut R Done, Cheshires.
Capt T J Dudley, Londons.
Lieut-Colonel J A Durie, Argylls.
Lieut H de D Dyer, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut J M Eagles, West Surreys.
Second-Lieut J H Edgar, Liverpools.
Capt G H Edwards, Londons.
Second-Lieut J H Ely, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut F Elliott, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J E C Elliott, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut H G Evans, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut J H Evans, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut J R Fairley, Field Artillery.
Lieut H S Fotherby, Northumberlands.
Lieut G R Fox, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut C B Francis, Londons.
Second-Lieut G F Franklin, Suffolks.
Lieut T R Franklin, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A W Fraser, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut E B Fulton, Field Artillery.
Capt W I E Garrod, Yorkshires.
Capt W D Gerrad, Tank Corps.
Capt B T Godfrey-Fausett, Engineers.
Capt G D Gooch, Labour Corps.
Second-Lieut E Jones, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut F Halhead, South Lancs.
Second-Lieut R Hamilton, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J Hampton, South Staffs.
Lieut M W S Harris, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut H Harrison, Field Artillery.
Lieut H L Harrison, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut L L Hart, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A E Harwood, Machine Gun
Second-Lieut D E Henocksberg, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut A Herbertson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J B Hide, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut S Holdsworth, Londons.
Second-Lieut J W G Holt, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J A Houghton, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut L W Howard, Northumberlands.
Second-Lieut A Howells, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut W L Howells, Welsh Regt.
Second-Lieut B A Humphreys, Londons.
Lieut J R Humphreys, Lancasters.
Rev J M Hunter, Chaplain.
Capt D Jenkins, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut T R Jones, South Wales Borderers.
Major P W Jupe, Lancasters.
Lieut J M S Jupp, Manchesters.
Capt E A Kendall, Lancasters.
Second-Lieut W Kerr, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L A Kingscote, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E W S Kite, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieut D J E Lamb, Yorkshires.
Lieut E Lawrence, East Yorks.

(See page 14.)

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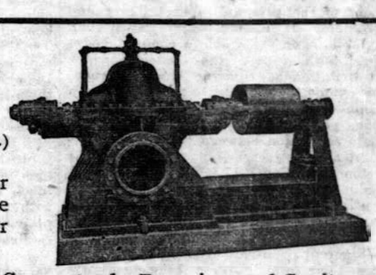

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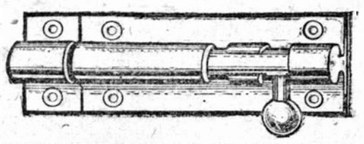
BOLT  BRAND

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MORALS AND THE MARRIAGE TIE.

THE WOMEN'S VIEW.

There were many outspoken views at meetings of the National Council of Public Morals at Caxton Hall on March 20th, says the "Daily News," during discussion on the "Ethics and Future of Marriage." Topical interest was given to the conference by the recent divorce reform proposals.

Three Bishops took part in the discussion. The Bishop of Birmingham, relating his talks with soldiers, mentioned the case of men at the front who had complained of the difficulty of getting rid of unfaithful wives, and had suggested that it would be better to "risk the gallows!" but the conference was advised not to advocate measures that, in place of the difficulty of obtaining divorce which now exists would give facilities that would swing the pendulum over and be a menace to home life.

No speaker held more strongly than Principal P. T. Forsyth that the marriage ideal should be indissolubility; and he urged that divorce should be given reluctantly and carefully. Concerning the education of the young on sex subjects, Dr. Forsyth said the risk of overdoing it was very great at the present moment.

ART AND MORALS.

Speaking of the influence of literature on morals, the speaker said a good many present-day writers had more gifts as novelists than insight as moralists. Art was not a sound moral guide taken by itself. It was by the ethical aspect of marriage that society must stand or fall. Marriage was the greatest of natural sacraments, and he wished they dwelt more upon the sacramental aspect of marriage than on its romantic aspect.

Dr. Horton also held that they would have to find an ethical basis for marriage, and legislation so firmly based that it would carry with it the whole community.

Though it was necessary to maintain the indissolubility of marriage, there were certain conditions under which it became no longer moral. They should define how the dissolution of such demoralising connections could be made without injuring or in the least degree weakening the sanctional authority of the marriage tie.

Bishop Welldon said the divorce laws were not designed as an attack upon the sanctity of marriage. He thought it was impossible for the Church to give assent to all the recommendations of the report recently issued, and warned the State against coming into conflict with united Church opinion. To those categories of wrong for which he would give relief, he added "those British women now married to German or Austrian husbands."

GRAVES AND CRADLES.

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle declared that it was impossible to come to a compromise with those Churchmen who took the view that divorce laws were wrong. "It is the women we are working for," said the speaker, after reciting the sad cases of wronged wives unable to get relief. "They turn to the Church for help, and the Church has no word for them except 'Bear it! Bear it!' If we have got 200,000 graves in France, what we want is 200,000 cradles in England."

A great many speakers including Dr. Mary Scharlieb, who presided at the afternoon session, the Bishop of Norwich, Lady Falmouth, Lady Rucker, Lady Beecham and Rabbi Professor H. Gollancz, took part in the discussion.

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(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The following casualties are announced.

LONDON, April 24.

KILLED.

Scond-Lieut F. Brown, Trench Mortars.
Second-Lieut L C B Chester, Lancs Fusiliers
Second-Lieut H L Cooper, East Yorks.
Lieut W H R Crick, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut H Dean, West Yorks.
Capt C M F Dewdney, Gloucesters.
Lieut.-Col. R E Dewing, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut H A Drakeford, Somersets.
Second-Lieut V G Duckett, Durhams.
Second-Lieut J A Ehrhardt, Tanks.
Lieut R C Evans, Welsh Fusiliers.
Major E Fairlie, Rifle Corps.
Capt F M Fast, East Yorks.
Capt W J Sussex, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P V Fifield, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut A H E Gunner, Sussex.
Capt L J B Harrison, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G R Holland-Martin, Lancers.
Capt J B Howard, Welsh Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut E W Irvine, Field Artillery.
Lieut T E Jones Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt F C Lacaita, Machine-guns.
Lieut F S Lee, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W I Linklater, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut D Lynch, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut J Mccaskie, Dorsets.
Lieut W J Massey-Lynch, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut J H L Moore, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W K Newton, West Yorks.
Lieut W R Powell, Dorsets.
Capt W Redfern, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut H H K Robinson, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C H S Ruston, East Kents.
Lieut G S W Spenser-Smith, Hampshires.
Second-Lieut H G Stone, Somersets.
Second-Lieut W E E Taylor, Sussex.
Lieut T S Thomas, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut P G Tuke, Machine-guns.
Second-Lieut V Walker, Gloucesters.
Capt C M Williams, Garrison Artillery
Capt J Willner, South Staffs.
Lieut N I Wilson, Welsh Fusiliers:
Second-Lieut G H Woodcock, Welsh Fusiliers.

PREVIOUSLY MISSING NOW KILLED.

Lieut L W B Moore, Field Artillery.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut C H L Askey, Lincolns.
Capt E P Beaumont, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut T K Davey, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut E T Johns, Dorsets.
Major C W T Lane, Dragoon Guards.
Second-Lieut R R Lawrie, Londons.
Second-Lieut R A Mangin, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut P H Peadon, Lincolns.

WOUNDED

Lieut R Aslett, Cheshires.
Lieut D W Adam, Lancs Fusiliers.
Major C A Allen, Sussex.
Lieut C G Ames, Somersets.
Capt W Anderson, Field Artillery.
Lieut G W Auten, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut J R Baker, Sussex.
Capt L A Baker, Sussex.
Lieut G B Barber, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut V McM Barrett, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Bayne, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Beaumont, Rifle Brigade.
Capt C R Leake, Rifle Brigade.
Capt R G Bird, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut L A Blackburn, Household Battalion.
Major C L Blew, Wilts.
Lieut A H Boney, Rifle Corps.
Lieut T C Boulton, Machine-guns.
Lieut L F Bourne, Machine-guns.
Second-Lieut J C Braithwaite, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut F Bramwell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W H Bromfield, Garrison Artillery.
Major W T Brown, Medicals.
Second-Lieut C R Buchanan-Smith, Black Watch.
Lieut W H Buckley, Dragoons.
Second-Lieut W Bullock, Yorkshires.
Capt C A G Burgess, Sussex.
Lieut F A Burlton, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut C W Cackett, Liverpools.
Major R H Cade, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut J C Carroll, Garrison Artillery.
Capt J P Carter, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut L Challis, East Yorks.
Major J Chambers, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut V A Clappen Welsh Fusiliers.
Capt A N Clark, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut P M H Clements, Sussex.
Second-Lieut E Clough, West Yorks.
Lieut E L Clutterbuck, Somersets.
Rev. H Collinson, Chaplain.
Major R E Cotton, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A G Courtice, East Kents.
Second-Lieut B G Coventry, Middlesex.
Major M R H Crofton, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A V Croucher, Lancs Fusiliers.
Cruikshank.
Major J Cruikshank, Black Watch.
Lieut A J Dainty Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J Dalby, Manchesters.
Lieut R C Davies, Sherwoods.
Lieut H A Davis, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut R E Denny, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A N De Thier Manchesters.
Second-Lieut A Dishington, West Kents.
Second-Lieut J H Dodds, Durhams.
Capt D A Dold, Dorsets.
Capt N C S Down, Gordons.
Second-Lieut H Drabble, Sherwoods.
Lieut W H E Ednam, Viscount Hussars.
Major J V J Ellis, Garrison Artillery.
Capt W J Endean, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E W English, Durhams.
Second-Lieut E Evans, Welsh Regiment.
Major C F Faviell, Field Artillery.
Capt R Forbes, Essex.
Lieut, W Forbes, Machine-guns.
Second-Lieut F P Forrest, Garrison Artilry.
Second-Lieut P Freer, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut C A Friedricks. Lancs Fusiliers
Major L Gale, East Yorks.
Lieut C E Garland, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut H W Gordon, Field Artillery.
Lieut F H Gosling, Sherwoods.
Lieut S A Grigg, Machine-guns.
Capt R O Hall, General List.
Lieut A McN. Hamilton, Londons.
Lieut A C W Hands, Dorsets.
Capt F Hardman, Manchesters.
Lieut F W Harris, Field Artillery.
Lieut W J Martnoll, West Yorks.
Lieut C D W Harvey, Dorsets.
Lieut.-Col. R G Hely-Hutchinson, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut A G F Hewitt, Machine-guns.
Lieut A M Hey, East Yorks.
Lieut C Hickman, Field Artillery.
Lieut E K D Hinkson, Dragoon Guards.
Capt L Hirst, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut F J Hobson, Tanks.
Second-Lieut R C Hollis, Lancers.
Lieut S Holt, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut H H Homewood, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J L Houston, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut B Howell, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut S T Hughes, Garrison, Artillery.
Capt P G Humphrey, Machine-guns.
Lieut F J Humphrey's, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H C Irving, Field Artillery.
Lieut H B Ivers, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut J C Jackson, Royal Scots.
Lieut P G Jones Machine-guns.
Second-Lieut T F P Jones, Cheshires.
Second-Lieut H D Kelleway, Hussars.
Second-Lieut J H Landon Manchesters.
Second-Lieut J Lang, Scottish Rifles.
Lieut E L B Lart, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut K A Latter, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H W Lewis, Engineers.
Lieut W H Llewellyn, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut R W Lloyd, Warwicks.
Lieut S Lowden, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut C Lowe, Lincolns.
Capt A V Macdonald, West Kents.
Capt R W Mcgomeal, Garrison Artillery.
Capt R W Mclearon, Garrison Artillery.
Capt D Mackenzie, Scottish Borderers.
Lieut S O Mclearon, Machine-guns.
Major N de P Macroberts, Sussex.
Capt F H Mainprice, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut E C Mark, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut R G B Marsh, Garrison Artilltry.
Lieut J B Mead, Garrison Artillery.
Lieut.-Col. W C Millward, Sussex.
Second-Lieut G T Milnes, Yorkshires.
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Lieut T Moore, Somersets.
Major F J Morley, Dorsets.
Second-Lieut W T Morrison, Sussex.
Second-Lieut A W P Mulligan, York and Lancs.
Lieut G Murray, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F Naylor, Durhams.
Second-Lieut W L Naylor, Machine Guns.
Capt H A G Neville, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut C V Nolan, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E R Peachley, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut L Pearson, Garrison Artillery.
Second-Lieut F C Pepler, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut E W Pinnock, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut G F Plumb, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut D S Potts, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut D F Raine, East Kents.
Second-Lieut H W Ramsden, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut P A Ranson, Dorsets.
Lieut G Reece, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut L H B Reed, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W S Reed, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W Reeves, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut J K Reid, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain E J Reynolds, West Yorks.
Lieut H L Richards, Somerset L I.
Captain J N Richardson, Berkshires.
Lieut C H Roberts, Engineers.
Second-Lieut C E Robinson, Sherwoods.
Lieut-Col H T K Robinson, Sussex.
Second-Lieut R J Rogerson, Rifle Brigade.
Captain A E Rollings, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain C E K Rooney, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut G T N Ross, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut C J Ruffle, Durham L I.
Captain U J Saville, Trench Mortars.
Second-Lieut A Scott, Rifle Brigade.
Captain W G L Sear, Durham L I.
Major T R B Seigne, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut W B Semple, Scots Rifles.
Lieut E P Shepherd, Londons.
Second-Lieut J T Smellie, Scots Rifles.
Second-Lieut R H V Smith, Lancers.
Captain G E Spencer Pryse, Londons.
Lieut R V Stanford, Manchesters.
Captain J Steel, Medicals.
Major H R Stevens, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut U Stevenson, Royal Scots.
Captain H W Stubbs, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut A B Stuttle, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut P H Suckling, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain G W Sutton, Lancs Fusiliers.
Lieut B F Swain, Sussex.
Second-Lieut S. A. Taylor, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut W L Taylor, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut T Thomas, Tank Corps.
Captain A Thorburn, Engineers.
Second-Lieut G E Thornton, Sussex.
Major H O C Thorp, Tank Corps.
Lieut H N Thurgar, Wiltshires.
Captain H C C Tippet, Dublin Fus.
Lieut.-Col. H A Tomkinson, Hussars.
Lieut J R Tommis, Manchesters.
Captain H B Turner, Lancers.
Major F D Urwick, Somerset L I.
Lieut R W H Vallis, Somerset L I.
Lieut C Vanbergen, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut J Med. Walker, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut C Wallace, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut F Warren, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut H J Warren, Lancs Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut H F Webb, Sussex.
Second-Lieut R H Webster, East Yorks.
Captain F W White, Medicals.
Second-Lieut H J E Whitfield Durham L I.
Second-Lieut C A Wilson, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut E E Wilson, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut G E Wood, Sherwoods.
Lieut C G Wrensch, Field Artillery.
Lieut J A Wright, Sussex.
Second-Lieut W G Currie, Lincolnshires.
Lieut R Dell, Machine Gun Corps.

WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut T W Applegarth, Durham L I.
Lieut R Bushell, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut J I Cuffley, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut N S Dye, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut T J G Eastman, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut D E Ellwood, Durham L I.
Lieut C W Fry, Trench Mortars.
Captain J A Pinnegar, Rifle Brigade.
Captain H Le G Sarchet, Berkshires.
Captain W Jaffrey, Argylls.

MISSING.

PREVIOUSLY KILLED NOW WOUNDED MISSING.

Second-Lieut W T Alexander, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut F Arnott, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut H L Bambridge, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W Banks, Durham L I.
Lieut H B Beaumont, Borders.
Second-Lieut C A Bennett, Rifle Brigade.
Captain W H P Bennett, Sussex.
Second-Lieut J H Bentley, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut W Bradney, Tank Corps.
Second-Lieut J P Bunce, Rifle Corps.
Second-Lieut W G Craig, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut L J Davidson, East Kents.
Captain W B Dowson, Trench Mortars.
Second-Lieut H Etherton, Sussex.
Second-Lieut R R Galley, Durham L I.
Second-Lieut H J Gilbert, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W L Gillies, Black Watch.
Second-Lieut E Groves, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut W E Hayes, Somerset L I.
Second-Lieut W Hill, Machine Gun Corps.
Captain L E James, Rifle Corps.
Lieut S Jerrard, South Staffs.
Second-Lieut A Lightley, East Yorks.
Second-Lieut J G Lymer, Lancs nu taoinu
Second-Lieut K Mcbryde, Service Corps.
Second-Lieut D A Martin, Oxford and Bucks.
Second-Lieut G T Milnes, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut A W Neale, Sussex.
Second-Lieut F Nurse, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut W H Pearce, Field Artillery.
Captain L G Peters, West Yorks.
Second-Lieut F J Robson, Manchesters.
Second-Lieut E C A Runnels-Moss, Field Artillery.
Second-Lieut H Rutherford, Durham L I.
Rev. W A Scanlen, Chaplain.
Lieut F A Shurrock, West Yorks.
Captain A W F Stewart, Scots Rifles.
Captain G B Tatham, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut W Templeton, Scots Fus.
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Captain C G Walter, Sussex.
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Major J R Webster, Sherwoods.
Lieut P D Wilmot, Sussex.

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Captain H Hastings, Lancs Fus.
Second-Lieut H Hewitt, Lancs Fus.
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Captain K L Kirk, Lancs Fus.
Second-Lieut C J Lewis, Lancs Fus.
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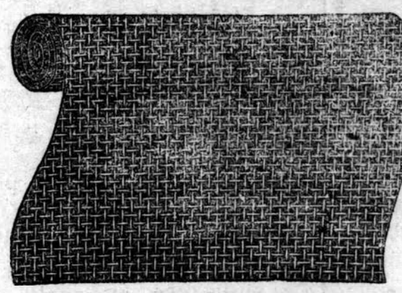

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SYNOPSIS OF INSTALMENTS I—V.

At the time the story opens Lady Vera Stauntton, the only daughter of General the Marquess of Mellingborough, the Military Governor of Cairo, is walking on the ramparts of the Citadel, her home, with Hugh Vereker her father's aide-de-camp. Hugh is madly in love with Vera. Captain Blake, of the R.F.C. who has distinguished himself by bringing down an enemy aeroplane, also admires her. A week later Blake sees Vereker and Lady Vera together in Cairo at night, both disguised. They visit the house of Ibrahim Pacha, a man who is known to Blake as being a pro-German. The next day Blake tells Vera that he knows of her visit to Cairo, and tries to extract from her a promise that she will not repeat her escapade. She promises on condition that Blake takes her for a flight in an aeroplane. He accepts her condition, and a few days later, she, in the uniform of a subaltern, goes up with him. They are shelled by enemy anti-aircraft guns, and are obliged to descend near a Turkish encampment where they are made prisoners. They escape from the camp by obtaining the clothing of two German officers and entering a Taube which is just ready to take the two officers for a flight. After some difficulty they reach the Citadel again, but not until Arthur Blake has told Vera of his love, and received a similar confession from her. Blake is informed that the General wishes to see him immediately. While Blake and Vera are giving explanations to the General, Ibrahim Pacha is announced. Entering the room he recognises Vera and is surprised to discover that she is the daughter of the Military Governor of Cairo. After Ibrahim Pacha has left the Citadel the General tells Blake that he cannot sanction an engagement between him and Vera.

CHAPTER IX.

DR. LISTOWEL TELLS A WEIRD STORY.

Blake was stunned by the General's announcement that he would not sanction his engagement with Lady Vera; for a moment the smoking-room seemed to swim round before his eyes, but he recovered himself with an effort. All had seemed to be going so well up to the time of the unfortunate arrival of Ibrahim Pacha.

It was quite useless to argue with the General then; he had fallen back in his chair, his eyes were closed and he was apparently asleep, no doubt the result of the large dose of neat brandy which he had just swallowed. Arthur rang the bell for a servant, and told him to fetch Lord Mellingborough's valet; when he arrived. Blake took up his cap and sorrowfully left. In the courtyard below he found his car with Warren in it, still waiting. He got in without a word, and told Warren to drive back to their quarters.

He passed under Lady Vera's window; it was quite dark.

"She is asleep, and does not know," he muttered to himself; "it is better so, God bless her."

He was tired out and had taken little food; his thoughtful servant had laid out a tinned tongue and some whisky and soda, and after making the best meal he could, he went off to bed.

Tired though he was he could not sleep, and lay awake for hours; thinking, thinking, thinking. It was all a puzzle to him. He could not understand it, but he believed in a vague way that Ibrahim Pacha had some hold over the Marquess, and had exercised it against him and Vera. He knew little of Cairo, he had never been stationed there before, but had simply come out with the rest of the "crowd" at the beginning of the war. He longed for some friend who knew Egypt well, and could give him advice. This Ibrahim Pacha was a mysterious person nobody seemed to know much about. Supposed to be an Egyptian, it was very doubtful if he was one. He was far too cosmopolitan in manner and too European in appearance for that. Nobody seemed to know anything about him except that he was a trusted official of the Egyptian Government, supposed to be pro-Turkish and consequently pro-German.

Out of this longing for a friend to advise him there gradually grew, towards morning, the genial features of Dr. Listowel, the kind-hearted Irish physician of many years' standing in Cairo. He wondered that he had not thought of him at first, he was just the man; his knowledge of persons and places in Egypt was unique, and he had heard many stories of his kindly nautre. He had met him only once at the Mess of one of the regiments, and had been much struck with him. He made his mind up that he would go and see him the next day, and with his thoughts thus more settled, he fell asleep.

It was late when he woke; his sleep had been of what the doctors call "good quality," and he felt much refreshed. There was little for him to do, it was an off day; in fact the wind had risen and flying would have been dangerous without any corresponding good result.

There was, however, a friendly private letter from the Chief of the Staff, saying that he had heard that he had been up again on the previous day, and that he had had some adventures with the enemy which might disclose useful matter; he would be glad if he would send him a report of anything important. From its tone it was quite clear that the General knew nothing of Vera having been with him, and it might even be possible that he would ignore it, even if he did know. To all appearences he had only taken a young officer up with him. In addition Blake believed, and with reason, that he was far too useful to be quarrelled with. This consideration, however, had never caused him to presume upon his position, as he had seen some pretty big falls in his time, and especially during the duration of the present war.

He wrote his report, which took him about an hour, carefully, excluding all mention of Vera, and drove through the dust-storm to G.H.Q. and delivered it himself to a Staff Captain. He did not believe in letting important papers pass through other hands. This being off his mind he ascertained Dr. Listowel's address—an appartment in the favourite Charia Ksar El Nil—and drove there staight away.

Doctor's quarters were on the first floor of a block of mansions, which might have been part of a Paris street; he was admitted by a native "boy" of unusal intelligence, and found himself at last in what be believed to be the doctor's consulting room. He intended to consult him on the subject of sleeplessness.

It was not long before Dr. Listowel appeared, a slight figure of medium in khaki, for he had from the first given his services to the Army.

Arthur found himself looking into the fine Irish eyes of the doctor, a fresh coloured man with thick, iron-grey hair, and answering a few simple questions. The doctor let go his pulse and pushed him into an armchair.

"You're tired out, that's what's the matter with ye," he said, speaking with a slight, pleasant Cork brogue; "you're afther having a hard time of it up in the air there day and night with your heart in your mouth hour after hour, and no regularity with your meals."

"No, there's not much regularity in that department," Arthur answered; "we eat when we can."

The doctor's experienced eyes took in more than he mentioned, but he wrote Arthur a simple prescription, and handed him the cigarette box.

"I've finished with me patients," he announced, "and I've got an hour to meself. I'll be glad if ye'll stop and have a chat with me for half an hour."

They talked of the various topics of Cairo last Saturday's meeting at the Sporting Club, the coming one, and what had happened at the last dinner party at the Sultan's. Then Arthur got in a question on the subject which had really brought him there.

"Your long residence in Cairo must have made you acquainted with everyone here, doctor, I should think."

"Yes," he answered. "I think I have known most of the celebrities here for the last fifteen years."

Arthur came to the point at once.

"I am very much interested in the personality of Ibrahim Pacha," he said; "can you tell me anything about the man of mystery?"

The doctor looked at him very hard.

"Has he come into your life in any way?" he asked.

Blake hesitated, he did not want to give away the situation, yet he considered that he ought to take Dr. Listowel to a certain extent into his confidence.

"I think I may say that he has come into my life, but I cannot tell you all the details at present without giving away other people's secrets."

The doctor held up his hand:

"Then don't say another word," he said. "I quite understand your feelings. On the other hand I am quite prepared to tell you what I know of Ibrahim. It is not very much, but still it may help you."

He took out his watch.

"It is just time for tiffin," he said "supposing you come over to the Turf Club and have a bit of lunch with me."

Blake had no objection to offer to this suggestion, in fact it was just what he could have wished. So the two strolled over in the sunshine to the big Square House which is such a rendezvous for all Englishmen in Cairo.

It was probably the best lunch in Cairo—not a very high standard—which was served to them in the big, shady dining-room, and the livery of one or two English servants gave an air of club-land to it, which, however, was rendered incongruous by the white dresses, red sashes and fezzes of the native "boys" who assisted.

"Really," observed the doctor, as they came out in the hall again, "the tough chickens of Egypt are unspeakable, they make one's jaws ache."

"But the Stilton cheese and good English port made up for them," responded Blake. "There is a suspicion of home about this club which makes it very agreeable to me."

Dr. Listowel sank into a corner cushion, well shaded and obscure, of that broad seat which runs round one side of the hall, and he saw Blake provided with coffee, a cigar, and a yellow Chartreuse.

"Now," he said, "if you are not in a hurry, I will tell you what little I know of Ibrahim Pacha."

"I am in no hurry," replied Arthur. "I am far too comfortable to be hurried."

"Well then, I don't know whether I have told you, but some years ago I lived in Warsaw, I was attached to a certain diplomatic mission there, and remained in Poland some months.

"It was about the time that the celebrated Sarkov rising took place against the authority of Russia. Now Sarkov, or Count Sarkov as he was generally called, although the title was afterwards disputed, was a particularly brilliant person, of distinguished, even handsome appearance, thoroughly unscrupulous, and with a wonderful attractive power over other men. As you will no doubt remember, the rising was crushed in the usual brutal way, but what am I talkin' about? You must have been a young man at the time."

"It was about seven years ago," Arthur answered, "I remember it well. I was twenty."

"Among others Count Sarkov was himself captured and brought to trial in Warsaw. I was privileged to be present at the trial. I attended its adjourned sittings for over a week. I was in court when Sarkov was convicted and sentenced to death. I mention these facts to show you that I had special opportunities of making myself acquainted with this man Sarkov's appearance and peculiarities. There was not a shadow of a duobt in my mind after hearing the evidence at all—although this part of the case was kept in the background—that Sarkov was an agent in the pay of the German Government, who had been deliberately set to work to engineer an insurrection in Poland for the purpose of embarrassing the Russian Government. Of course, he was a tool, no doubt highly paid, and he had at last to become the scapegoat for more unscrupulous men than himself.

"To cut my story short, I was allowed to be present at Sarkov's execution. I saw him ascend the scaffold, I saw the rope—a silken affair—put round his neck, and I saw him slowly strangled—fearless to the last,—according to the custom of those parts in the arms of three executioners.

"That accomplished, you might naturally suppose that I concluded my acquaintance with Count Sarkov, such as it was, had terminated?"

"And hadn't it?" gasped Blake.

Dr. Listowel took a few pulls at his cigar, and did not answer the question directly.

"I had been back again here some three years. I always return to Cairo in the winter wherever else I may go in the hot weather—when there appeared in this extraordinary political world of Egypt, the very brilliant personality of Ibrahim Pacha.

"I met him first," continued the doctor smoking dreamily, "at dinner at the house of a celebrated French diplomatist, Baron de Bourges, who possessed a particularly fascinating and very clever wife.

"Ibrahim arrived late after we had sat down to dinner, and took his seat with profuse apologies, immediately opposite to me. I do not hesitate to say that his appearance was afther spoiling the beginning of a particularly good dinner, a rarity here. I could not take my eyes off him. Now, Blake, what do ye think it was that attracted me to him?"

"Not a likeness to—"

"To whom?"

"Sarkov."

"Not a likeness to Sarkov," corrected Dr. Listowel, "but Sarkov himself."

Arthur was thunderstruck.

"But you saw him executed!"

"Exactly, I saw him executed."

"But this is amazing!" exclaimed Arthur; "how do you account for it?"

"I can't account for it at all, at all, I can only make guesses," he answered.

"And might I ask what is the result of the guesses?" said Blake.

"Now, see here, Captain, it's like this, there's no doubt Sarkov was a craythur of Germany, and possibly very useful to that same country. There's such a thing as bringing pressure to bear especially when one country is ready for war and the other isn't."

"But how about the hanging?" inquired Blake.

The doctor shrugged his shoulders:

"It may have been merely a farce in which the Count was the principal actor, or the person executed might have been a substitute, but in my opinion the former supposition is more likely, that it was Sarkov that wint to the scaffold."

"And you are certain to the likeness to Ibrahim?"

The doctor stood up, and threw away his cigar.

"If Ibrahim Pacha and Count Sarkov are not wan and the same person, thin I've lost the use of me sinses, and I'm not Michael Listowel at all, at all, but somebody else."

They moved across towards the door, for it was time for Listowel to get back to his work. As they were crossing the hall a car drove up and a big, broad-shouldered officer entered; the doctor went forward and shook hands with him.

"What news from home, Colonel?" he asked; "did you get torpedoed coming out?"

"Not absolutely torpedoed," he answered laughing, "but precious near it, too devilish near it to be pleasant. We were chased by one of their U boats, and they would have put us down but for the cuteness of the captain in turning the ship just at the right moment. We had the pleasure of seeing the torpedo running side by side with us for a time."

"Very pleasant," commented Listowel. "I'll postpone me holidays to Ireland till a more propitious occasion. Have you been to France lately, and is there any fresh news?"

The Colonel turned the question aside.

"Just the same our stalemate," he said; "we are sitting down and looking at the Bosches, and the Bosches are in the same position watching us, like two sides in an old-fashioned quadrille waiting for the music to begin. I wonder what sort of figures they will cut when the music really does strike up."

Then with a nod and a smile, he passed on.

"Do you know who that is?" Listowel asked when he had disappeared, "that's the celebrated Colonel Redpath, a King's messenger."

They went towards the door together, but were met by the big hall porter with a letter marked "Urgent."

"This has just been brought by a despatch rider, sir," he said; "the man has been looking for you all over Cairo, and discovered you by seeing your car outside."

Blake stepped aside and opened the letter. It was in a lady's writing and he knew it at once to be from Vera; the first letter she had ever sent him. It was dated from the Citadel at three o'clock, it was then five.

"My dearest Arthur," it said; "come to me at once. I am in great trouble. I shall watch for your car all the afternoon, and when I see you come I will go over to the Seraglio garden, five minutes after. Yours always, Vera."

He folded the letter, put it in his pocket, and turned to the doctor.

"I've got rather an urgent message, doctor," he said, " and I must be off. Thank you very much for an excellent lunch, and your very kind confidence."

There was a twinkle in Listowel's Irish eyes as he answered; he had seen the obvious lady's letter delivered.

"Don't moind me, me boy," he answered, "and if there is anything I can ever do for you come to me."

(To be continued on Sunday the 19th inst.)

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